The New-York Times.

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A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

SINKING OF THE STEAM-SHIP PACIFIC.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SEVEN LIVES LOST—ONLY ONE MAN LEFT TO TELL THE STORY OF THE WRECK—THE SUFFERINGS OF THE SURVIVOR—LIST OF THE CABIN PASSENGERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8.—The following press dispatch is just received, dated Seattle, Washington Territory, Nov. 7. The *Daily Despatch* has received the following special from Port Townsend,

"This morning the American ship Messenger, Capt. J. F. Gilkey, arrived nine days from San Francisco, and reports picking up twenty miles south of Cape Flattery part of the pilot house and Henry L. Jelly, the only survivor of the steam-ship Pacific, of the Goodall, Nelson and Perkins Steam-ship Company, which sailed from Victoria at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning, and foundered forty miles south of Cape Flattery at 8 o'clock on the same evening. Jelly floated on the pilot-house from 8 o'clock Thursday night until 10 o'clock Saturday morning, when he was picked up by the Messenger. Several boats were launched, but all foundered. (Signed,) A. F. LORNES.

Jelly is too low to give full particulars. He says he was in a boat which swamped, and, with another man succeeded in reaching the pilot-house. The other man subsequently died from the effects of exposure, and was cut loose by Mr. Jelly.

THE PASSENGERS.

The following is a list of the passengers, fourteen of the first-mentioned, together with ten or twelve in the steerage, being from Puget Sound; the balance are from Victoria: J. Hellmute and wife, Mrs. Mahon and child, H. C. Victor, G. T. Vining, Fred. D. Hard, C. B. Davidson and wife, A. Robbins, T. Allison, O. McPherson, William Maxwell, B. Wood, J. Tarbell, William Ammiss, M. Wilson, William Purdary, A. Lang, John G. Todd, John McLanders, Dock Young, J. Fitzgerald, J. Condon, C. Chisholm, A. Frazer, J. S. Webster, Hurlbut and Rockwell, Troupe Garesche, (!) Miss A. Reynolds, Miss J. Palmer, Mrs. Montes, Mrs. Lawson, Edwin A. Holter, James Lenning, Mrs. S. Stiles and child, D. McIntyre, C. B. Fairbanks, Captain and Mrs. Parson, A. B. Oway, W. J. Ferry, J. F. Johnston, Thomas Smith, J. Cochrane, D. P. Moody, T. J. Terell, M. Summers, J. Cahill, John Watson, William Wells, James H. Webbs, William Palley, Col. Mandeville, wife, and child; R. Hudson, H. Cline, E. P. Atkins, Thomas Beverley, R. Layscell, W. Waldron, John Lee, G. Grubbell, George Morton, John McCormick, John Sampson, Isaac Webbs, L. Chapman, and forty more in the steerage."

THE CREW.

The ship's complement of hands was as follows: Master, J. D. Howell; First Officer, A. N. McDonough; Second Officer, A. Wells; Third Officer, J. M. Lewis; Purser, O. Hite, Jr.; Freight Clerk, S. H. Bigely; Chief Engineer, T. Houston; Assistant Engineer, D. M. Bassett; others, Thomas Lestrange and J. Dugon, Jr.; carpenter, R. Errickson; watchman, Henry Norris; steward, J. Martin; second steward, Charles H. Jackson; steerage steward, S. McNichol; first cook, J. M. Holdsworth; second cook, S. Miles; third cook, C. H. Whiting; baker, Thomas Muller; porter, Robert T. McNemain; stewardess, Hannah Muir. There were also five firemen, four coal-passers, ten seamen, two messmen, two pantrymen, and eight waiters. In the absence of further particulars, Capt. Goodalt, of Goodalt, Nelson & Perkins, the owners, and many seafaring men, believe the ship met which a heavy south-easter, which may be expected there at this season. The Pacific was one of the best sea-boats on the coast. It is believed that the survivor picked up may be in error as to the fate of the other boats. The steamer was provided with extra large and safe life-boats.

A LAMENTED SEAMAN.

Capt. Jeff. D. Howell was a brother-in-law of Jefferson Davis, and was formerly an officer in the Confederate Navy. He was a young man, but was considered an experienced navigator. On the receipt of the first news there was a general expression of deep regret for his fate, and he seemed the most lamented of all the victims.

THE FOUNDERED SHIP.

The steam-ship Pacific was a wooden vessel, and the property of Goodall, Nelson, Perkins & Co., proprietors of a steam-ship line plying along the coast. She was valued at $100,000, but was insured for only $40,000. The Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company recently sold her to her owners at the time of the disaster. She had been greatly improved and refitted elegantly before being placed on her new route. She was built by one of the most celebrated New-York ship-builders, Mr. William H. Brown, at the time when the country was ablaze with the "California fever." All the ship-yards of New-York were then full of vessels in process of construction, intended to carry emigrants to the new land of gold. She was launched Sept. 26, 1850. Her registered burden is 875 tons; her length, 223 feet; width of beam, 31 feet; and depth of hold, 17 feet.

PRIVATE INFORMATION IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A private dispatch received here this evening announces the total loss of the steam-ship Pacific, plying between Portland, Oregon, and San Francisco, by foundering at sea last Thursday. The dispatch says all on board were lost.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

THE REDEMPTION OF WORN-OUT SCRIP—PRODUCTION OF SILVER COIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—There seems to be a misunderstanding about the printing of fractional currency. The Treasury Department has made no change in its work of redeeming worn-out scrip with new, and not even the printing of ten-cent pieces has been stopped. Though it has been so published very extensively, there can be no contraction in the volume of fractional paper currency till coin is ready to issue, except, of course, such contraction as is incidental to the redemption. A new fifty-cent note is issued because of the counterfeiting of the note of that denomination heretofore in circulation. The mints are constantly employed in making silver coins, and whenever the prospects of the gold market and the condition of business render the effort to exchange silver for paper possible the Treasury will be ready to execute the law efficiently.

POSTMASTERS' SALARIES.

A LARGE INCREASE—THE AMOUNT OF REVENUE COLLECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—During the last quarter the increase of the salaries paid Postmasters has been $931,000, which is about fifteen per centum of the whole amount paid. This increase is due to the operations of the law basing salaries upon the amount of business done, but while the salaries have been thus increased, by some strange inconsistency the revenues have increased little more than one-eighth of one per cent. Perhaps the manipulation of the sales of stamps by Postmasters has had something to do with this. The estimated amount of the salaries for next year is $7,500,000.

FAST SOUTHERN MAILS.

EXTENSION OF THE SPEEDY MAIL DELIVERY TO WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Mr. Vail, Assistant Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, returned this morning from Philadelphia, and gives the following information in respect to the successful termination of the department's efforts to secure close Southern connections with the 4:30 A. M. limited mail from New-York, which arrives at Philadelphia at 7:30: The Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company agree to start a train southward at 8 A. M., which shall reach Bay View, near Baltimore, at 11:20, and there transfer the Southern mail immediately to a train which the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad Company will dispatch in time to arrive in Washington at 12:40 P. M. All mail for Washington will be distributed in transit, so as to be ready for delivery at the Capitol and throughout the city immediately on arrival. The new schedule will go into effect sometime between the 21st and 25th inst. If arrangements can be made to run the mail cars through the West Philadelphia depot, and thus avoid a transfer, the time above indicated will be shortened a half hour. Mail matter affected by the new schedule will include all from New-England that arrives in New-York at midnight, and mail from New-York State and the North which arrives there at 3 A. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

RECENT ORDERS DETACHING AND ASSIGNING OFFICERS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Capt. O. E. Michael is relieved from duty at the Allegheny Arsenal, to report in person to the Commanding General of the Department of Dakota, for duty as chief ordnance officer of that department; Capt. M. S. Poland, from duty at the Watertown Arsenal, to report in person to the Commanding General of the Department of the Platte, for duty as chief ordnance officer of that department; First Lieut. M. W. Lyon, from duty at the Rock Island Arsenal, Illinois, to report for duty at the Allegheny arsenal, Pennsylvania. Leave of absence for one year from Nov. 1, 1875, on a surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted to Capt. George D. Ramsey, Jr., of the Ordnance Department, with permission to go beyond the seas. The leave of absence granted to Col. M. M. Blunt, of the Twenty-fifth Infantry, Oct. 11, 1875, from the Head-quarters of the Department of Texas, is extended eleven months, with permission to go beyond the seas.

Lieut. Commander Joshua Bishop has been ordered to the Plymouth, at Norfolk, Va., as Executive Officer; Lieut. Commander George W. Coffin to the Hartford, at New-York, as Executive Officer, having been detached from the Plymouth on the 6th inst.; Master C. S. Richmond to the Receiving-ship New-Hampshire, at the Norfolk Navy-yard; Ensign Charles F. Fox to report for duty at the Hydrographic Office on the 8th inst.

ALABAMA CLAIMS.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED YESTERDAY BY THE COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims to-day the following judgments were rendered; In case No. 437, to Peter Plumb, Jr., $400; case No. 239, Arthur B. Ross, Executor, &c., $312 50. Losses in connection with the destruction of the ship Commonwealth: Case No. 1,186, Charles L. Colby, $2,015 93; case No. 533, N. P. Mann et al., $6,330 18; N. P. Mann, $19,590 33; case No. 1,192, Gardner Colby, $2,080 98; case No. 1,191, Harvey Scudder, $2,044 53; Lorenzo Mayo, Executor, $6,130 50; George Coggswell, $816 96; case No. 1,189, Grace Bateson, Executor, &c., $4,092 16; case No. 1,188, James L. McLellan, $3,133 43; case No. 1,187, Hannah R. Dunbar, Administratrix, $2,015 93. After hearing several motions to print cases, to amend petitions, &c., the court, owing to the illness of a majority of its members, adjourned until to-morrow.

THE ATHLETIC BASE-BALL CLUB.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—At the annual meeting of the Athletic Base-ball Club to-night it was announced that Knight, Force, Sutton, Hall, Coon, and Eggler had been engaged for the coming year. The receipts for the year amount to $23,696 90; about $2,000 less than last year. The expenditures were $4,500 more than in 1874, and there is a deficit of $961 90. A committee was appointed to consider the expediency of organizing a joint stock company.

SENTENCE COMMUTED.

ST. JOHN'S, N. B., Nov. 8.—Information has been received that the sentence of George McNutt, a sailor, sentenced to be hanged for the murder of a shipmate on the ship King Colerie, in this harbor, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

ANOTHER NEW PLANET.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Prosper Henry, of Paris, France, announces by cable that he has discovered another new planet of the twelfth magnitude in right ascension two hours twenty-seven minutes, north declination 16° 29' with a slight motion south.

ARREST OF AN INSURANCE BROKER.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—Isaac Washburn, of Taunton, a well-known insurance broker, was arrested in this city to-day and held for trial, charged with violating the law which prohibits any broker or agent for procuring or placing insurance in any company not legally authorized to transact business in this State.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

RECEPTION AT BOMBAY—GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND NATIVE PRINCES MEET HIM AT THE LANDING.

BOMBAY, Nov. 8.—Gen. Lord Napier of Magdala; Sir Philip E. Wodehouse, Governor of Bombay; Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, the Chief Justice, and many others, including the civil, military, and municipal authorities, accompanied by seventy native Princes and chiefs, met and welcomed the Prince of Wales on his landing from the Serapis. After leaving the royal barge at the dock-yard, the Municipality of Bombay presented him with an appropriate address of welcome. The Prince replied briefly, after which he and his suite were escorted to the Government House. The troops and Police preserved perfect order while the long procession moved through the streets. Over 200,000 spectators lined the route. The reception was of the most enthusiastic description, and was participated in alike by Europeans and natives. The city was splendidly decorated throughout—no fewer than eight triumphal arches having been erected on the line of march. The apartments to be occupied by his Royal Highness during his stay in Bombay are the most pleasantly situated rooms in the Government House. A grand levee will be given there to-night.

It is expected that while here the Prince will present colors to the Twenty-first Native Infantry, better known as the Marine Battalion, the oldest corps on the Bombay establishment, having been raised a century ago. He will also review the troops, and accept the hospitality of the Freemasons of the city. To-morrow being the birthday of the Prince, the festivities will be renewed on a still grander scale.

The British Flying Squadron is anchored in the harbor, and will remain during the stay of the Prince.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

A LARGE BODY OF SERVIAN MILITIA ON THE FRONTIER—NEGOTIATING A LOAN.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The *Morning Standard* publishes a special telegram from Vienna, stating that 36,000 Servian Militia are assembled at the frontier. The Servian Government has sent agents to Paris and London to raise a loan.

THE VIENNA CONFERENCES—GUARANTEES OF REFORM.

LONDON, Nov. 9—6 A. M.—A letter to the *Times* from Berlin states that as the result of conferences in Vienna, the powers have determined to ask Turkey whether she has any guarantees to offer for the fulfillment of her often-broken promises of reform.

GREAT BRITAIN.

FOREIGN SECURITIES ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—CARDINAL M'CLOSKEY IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 8—3:30 P. M.—A bad feeling still exists in the Stock Exchange here, particularly in regard to the foreign list.

DUBLIN, Nov. 8.—Cardinal McCloskey was present at High Mass at the Cathedral in this city yesterday. An immense crowd of people was present.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN LONDON.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—An accident occurred at the Ludgate Hill terminus of the London, Chatham and Dover Railway in this city this evening. Thirty persons were more or less injured.

EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKETS.

ENGLISH WHEAT KEPT DOWN BY LARGE ARRIVALS—A SHORT CROP REPORTED IN RUSSIA—LIGHT ARRIVALS FROM AMERICA AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The *Mark Lane Express* this evening, in its regular weekly review of the British corn trade, has the following: "Sowing has been resumed in some localities, but in most cases the soil has been unfit to receive the seed. Large arrivals have checked an upward tendency in prices of English wheat. The quality is good, but there is no material change in the market. Russian has been lower in consequence of large shipments in anticipation of ice in Russian rivers and harbors. It is reported that Russia has a short crop of wheat and forage, consequently the tenacity of holders at Odessa would seem to be justified. The absence of the usual abundance from America and Russia must eventually tell on our market. In France the sowing is near completion. In Paris and throughout the provinces of France, as well as in Belgium and Holland, the markets are unchanged. At Hamburg the market is tending upward. The last quotations are fully maintained at Dantzig, while in Austria and Hungary prices are lower."

FRANCE.

CAUSE OF M. BARDOUX'S RESIGNATION—THE COMPETITIVE DRAMA.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—It now seems that M. Bardoux, the Under-Secretary of Justice, resigned because he was a supporter of the system of *scrutin de liste*, or voting by departments. M. Bardoux is a Conservative Republican, and a Deputy from the department of Puy de Dome.

The number of plays on the subject of the American Revolution, submitted to M. Michaelis for his examination, is sixty-eight. Among them are several of remarkable merit. The prize, however, will not be awarded before December.

THE ELECTORAL BILL UNDER CONSIDERATION IN THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, Nov. 8.—In the debate upon the Electoral bill in the French Assembly to-day, it was decided by a vote of 684 against four that two years residence in one place was necessary to qualify the elector. An amendment enabling half-yearly residents to vote, was referred to committee, because of the statement of M. Dufaure that the compilation of the lists of those electors would delay the elections from December till April.

At a meeting of the Right Centre it was decided to support the Government, with a desire to maintain M. Buffet during the elections. The Left, apprehensive of the defeat of the proposed system of *scrutin de liste*, are endeavoring to make arrangements with the Legitimate party.

GERMANY.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT OF ALSACE-LORRAINE TO BE AT BERLIN.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The *Daily News* publishes a special telegram from Berlin stating that the central Government for Alsace-Lorraine will be established at Berlin. Probably a special Ministry will be created for these provinces.

THE EMPEROR ON THE EASTERN DIFFICULTY—THE ULTRAMONTANES.

BERLIN, Nov. 8.—The Emperor William, on receiving the President and Vice President of the Parliament to-day, laid stress on the eminently peaceful aspect of affairs, though the Bosnian difficulty was still unsolved. He expressed himself as perfectly confident of a peaceful settlement of that question.

The leaders of the Ultramontane Party have published a notice declaring that no authority has been given to negotiate for the settlement of the ecclesiastical question.

HOLLAND.

THE STEAMER ROTTERDAM RESUMES HER VOYAGE TO NEW-YORK.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 8.—The steam-ship Rotterdam, Capt. Vis, which recently went aground in the Maas, was lightered and floated. She has since sailed for New-York.

THE ILLNESS OF THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 9—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* reports that the Queen of Holland is in a precarious condition.

SPAIN.

MAILS TO BARCELONA RESUMED AFTER TWO YEARS' INTERRUPTION.

MADRID, Nov. 8.—Direct mail service with Barcelona was resumed on Monday, after an interruption of two years.

DON CARLOS REPORTED TO BE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 9—7 A. M.—A report was current yesterday that Don Carlos had entered France, but it has received no confirmation.

MALACCA.

THE MURDER OF THE BRITISH RESIDENT AT PERAK—A GENERAL RISING THREATENED.

SINGAPORE, Nov. 8.—His Excellency Col. Alexander Clarke, the Governor of the Straits Settlement, will go to Perak to-day.

Intelligence received here from Penang announces that the Malayans are besieging the British residency at Perak. All the native Rajahs are suspected of complicity in the murder of the late Resident, Mr. Birch. It is reported that the Malayans are preparing for resistance. The Sultan Ismail is collecting a considerable force for the purpose of attempting to expel the British from the country.

CHINA.

DISTURBANCES IN THE PROVINCE OF KWEICHAU.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Dispatches from Shanghae received to-day announce that disturbances are reported in the Province of Kweichau.

EGYPT.

THE KHEDIVE PROMISES FULL FINANCIAL INFORMATION TO THE GREAT POWERS.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—The *Times* this morning publishes a special telegram from Alexandria, which says the Khédive has applied officially to England for two financiers to undertake Egyptian finances, promising the fullest information to the great powers.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

At Lake Village, N. H., a general religious service is in progress.

The Providence (R. I.) Republican City Convention yesterday renominated Mayor Doyle.

The Inter-colonial Railway between Moncton and Campbellton, N. S., was opened for traffic yesterday.

Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, has appointed Nov. 25 as a day of thanksgiving in that State.

John Maynord, of Madison Bridge, Me., aged seventy-five, hung himself yesterday, because of business losses.

A young man named Andrew O'Connell threw himself under a train of cars near Scranton, Penn., and was instantly crushed to death.

In the Supreme Court of Massachusetts yesterday afternoon John T. Dearington was expelled from the bar for malpractice.

One of the boilers of Perry Mill, Newport, R. I., exploded yesterday afternoon, scalding Henry Kelly, the engineer, and his assistant.

B. W. Reed, of the firm of B. W. Reed & Sons, one of the oldest merchants in Washington, died yesterday, aged sixty-eight years.

Samuel Lunabee, President of the Mercantile Bank of Bangor, Me., died yesterday aged seventy-three years. He was the wealthiest man in Bangor.

John Deckley, of Port Jervis, N. Y., who was accidentally shot by a companion while hunting for deer in the northern part of Pike County, Penn., on Friday last, will recover.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* reports the burning of Burnett's mill at Camden, Ohio, yesterday morning. Loss, $40,000; insured for $25,000.

Christian Snyder, a German, aged thirty-two years, committed suicide in Baltimore last night by taking laudanum. Deceased was a carpenter, and had been out of work for a year.

Orders were received at the Charlestown (Mass.) Navy-yard yesterday from Secretary Robeson to discharge all employes in the Department of Yards and Docks at work on repairs. This includes nearly the whole force of the department.

Yesterday, in Ottawa, Ontario, Chief Justice Richards administered the oath of office to the Judges of the Supreme Court. The ceremony was a public one and was conducted in the Senate Chamber. The members of the Cabinet and of the bar of Ottawa, in official costume, were present.

PROBABLE MURDER.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 8.—Yesterday afternoon the body of a man about fifty years of age, horribly mutilated, with five wounds in the breast and the throat cut from ear to ear, was found tied up in a coffee sack about two miles south of Independence, Mo. The body of the deceased was completely stripped, and nothing was found which furnished a clue to his identity.

INCENDIARISM IN FALL RIVER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Nov. 8, 1875.—The watchman in the Tecumseh Mill found a man in the second story early this morning. After a sharp struggle he escaped, carrying off the watchman's revolver. Oily waste and other inflammable matter was found scattered around the mill. It is now believed that the Massasoit Mill was burned by the same man.

EARTH QUAKE IN KANSAS.

MANHATTAN, Kan., Nov. 8.—A very distinct shock of earthquake was felt here at 5 o'clock this morning. It is described as having been a succession of slight shocks by some, and by others as a motion similar to that of the hopper of a mill. The agitation seemed to pass from east to west, though a few say from south to north, and was accompanied by a heavy, dull, rumbling sound. Buildings were considerably shaken, and the inmates in some cases much alarmed, but no damage was done.

FATAL BLASTING ACCIDENT.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—While a gang of workmen were employed in blasting rock for a new sewer to-day, on Woodbine street, Highland District, a premature explosion took place, killing Lawrence Toomey and seriously injuring two others.

A MURDERER SENTENCED.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 8.—A motion for a new trial and arrest of judgment was denied in the Jacobs wife-murder trial to-day, and Jacobs was sentenced to be hanged on Jan. 21. The prisoner, at the conclusion of the sentence, fell back into his chair, broke into a paroxysm of tears and entreaties, all the time protesting his innocence.

SUSPECTED HOTEL ROBBERS ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Jimmy Tighe, alias "Pop" Tighe, alias J. Clarke, who served a term in the Sing Sing State Prison and was accused of complicity in the Goodrich murder in Brooklyn, and Leroy Rossche, have been arrested here on suspicion of robbing hotels.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS.

THE SITUATION IN ST. LOUIS—INDICTMENTS FOUND AGAINST MEMBERS OF THE RING—JOUETT PLEADS GUILTY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 8.—The interest of the public in the Whisky Ring developments continues unabated, and news upon that subject is eagerly sought for by all classes of people. A great crowd collected in the United States District Court room. The petit jury for the term was drawn and Judge Treat addressed them briefly, warning them of the corrupt influences that would be brought against them by indicted parties. W. P. Jouett, one of the indicted distillers, came forward and asked leave to withdraw his plea of not guilty and enter a plea of guilty, which was accordingly granted. Jouett's plea of guilty excited considerable surprise, as he had announced his determination to fight to the last. He was indicted at the same time as all the distillers who recently pleaded guilty, but he refused to surrender with them. It was charged at the time by papers here that Jouett would not contess because Collector Casey, of New-Orleans, the President's brother-in-law, was his partner, and that the Government dare not proceed against him. This publication created quite a sensation, and Solicitor Buford Wilson's attention being called to it, he said that Jouett would be prosecuted with the full rigor of the law, regardless of his connections, but that he did not believe that he sustained any such relation to Casey as was intimated. Jouett is charged with defrauding the Government out of $80,000. His distillery is now in the hands of Collector Sturgeon. A number of whisky cases were set for trial to-day; several are fixed for this week; that of Gen. McDonald, ex-Supervisor, comes off next Monday. Chief Clerk Avery's case is fixed for Oct. 17. The Grand Jury returned four indictments to-day. Only one of them was for complicity in the Whisky Ring, being against John D. Torlina, the leading partner in a heavy liquor house here. No indictments have been found against Orville Grant or Gen. Babcock. The cases against McKee and McGuire will be reached next week and fixed for trial.

THE REPORTED INDICTMENT OF GEN. BABCOCK AND ORVILLE GRANT DENIED—THOSE WHO WERE IMPLICATED—IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—Official dispatches have been received here denying the report that the St. Louis Grand Jury had found indictments against Gen. Babcock and Orville Grant. A dispatch has also been received this evening that one of the distillers named Jouett, who was indicted, has turned his property over to the Government and entered the plea of guilty. Jouett is said to be a relative of Collector Casey, of New-Orleans, and is believed to have relied upon his relationship to save him from prosecution, but it was of no avail. Altogether there have been thirty-one pleas of guilty entered, and $1,500,000 worth of property has been secured by the Government. This is said to be about half the amount which was illegally withheld. Officers of the Treasury Department claim that they have irrefutable evidence against McKee, of the *Globe-Democrat*. Whether this shall prove to be true or not, McKee's trial cannot fail to bring to the knowledge of the country something more of the interior workings of the Ring than is yet publicly known. The termination of the thirty-one suits by pleas of guilty is a compliment to the attorney, but he has been prevented from displaying his ability in conducting the trials before the jury. Mr. McKee promises to give the opportunity by manfully standing upon his defense.

Meyers & Co., whose distillery was recently seized at Petersburg, Va., sent an agent to the Treasury Department to-day with a view of having a compromise effected in their case. The agent was informed that the only settlement that can be made must be through the courts after a formal trial of the case. The distillery property of Meyers & Co. is valued at $150,000.

THE FRAUDS IN CHICAGO—THEIR EXTENT AND THE NAMES OF THOSE ENGAGED IN THEM—EXPECTED INDICTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—As before telegraphed nearly all the whisky distillers in Chicago have been indicted and brought into the United States Court and given bail for their appearance. Already seventy-five indictments have been found, and the Grand Jury is still working. The list upon whom the blow falls comprises distillers, rectifiers, gaugers, and storekeepers. Messrs. Roelle, Junker & Co. are charged with defrauding the Government out of tax on nearly two million and a half gallons of spirits during last January and May. Messrs. Golsen & Eastman are charged with having placed large amounts of spirits on the market fraudulently. It is held that during the months of March, April, and May they removed from distilleries near at hand over 40,000 gallons of spirits on which the tax was never paid. Messrs. Ford, Oliver & Conner are charged with removing 20,000 gallons and upward from their distillery. Joseph Rudolph, a storekeeper at Cochrane's distillery, is charged with permitting the removal and conspiring in the sale of 5,000 gallons. Roelien & Junker are also charged with removing stamps from 610 casks. George Miller, Henry C. Fredericks, and Cornelius C. Fredericks, distillers are indicted on the charge of defrauding the Government out of the tax on 10,000 proof gallons of spirits during the month of April. Egbert C. Leach and H. C. Fredericks, distillers, are indicted for defrauding the Government on 27,000 gallons in May. Five indictments are also returned implicating many of the leading whisky men of this city. The extent of the frauds which have been carried on are amazing. The officers who have been engaged in the case believe they have evidence sufficient to convict the guilty parties.

EXHIBITION IN AID OF THE CENTENNIAL.

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 8.—The ladies of this city opened an exhibition this afternoon in aid of the Centennial, with a brilliant reception. Four large rooms are crowded with choice relics, rare paintings, works of art, and curiosities, loaned by private citizens. The collection is one of unusual value and attractiveness. The exhibition will continue during the month.

WRECK OF A COASTING SCHOONER.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—The Signal Service Observer at Squan Beach, N. J., reports: The schooner Cora, bound for New-York, from Little Egg Harbor, laden with hoop-poles, sprung a leak at 4 o'clock A. M., and was driven ashore at about 8 o'clock A. M., opposite Life-saving Station No. 11. A surf-boat was launched at 9 A. M., reached the wreck at 9:05 A. M., and returned from the wreck at 9:30 A. M. The number of lives saved was five, and the names are Capt. J. McKeen, Mate S. McKeen; sailors, John Kaywood, Jesse Williams, and William Adams. The vessel is a total wreck and is rapidly going to pieces.

THE SARATOGA DEFALCATION.

THE EXCITEMENT OVER TREASURER MANN'S MALFEASANCE INCREASING—SARATOGA WATER-BONDS UNDER SUSPICION.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 8.—The excitement in reference to the defalcation of Mann, the Saratoga County Treasurer, continues to increase. A number of representative men have agreed to call on Gov. Tilden to-morrow to ask for Mann's removal, but it was stated in Ballston to-night that he purposed saving them the trouble by resigning. He appears to be very despondent and is stubbornly uncommunicative. The overissue of county bonds was commenced five years ago. Mann has regularly paid the interest and perhaps would have continued to do so had he been re-elected. It is said he also handled $120,000 in bonds issued by the Water Commissioners of the town of Saratoga, and it is not known whether these are straight or not. On Saturday he gave a mortgage for $50,000 to his sureties on his real estate in Ballston Village. It is apprehended that half a dozen manufacturing establishments in Saratoga County are involved by Mann's failure. The suspension of the paper collar manufactory in which his son is interested throws 150 persons out of employment. Telegrams from New-York holders of the false bonds have poured in all day.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

DISCOVERY OF A NEW COUNTERFEIT—CIGARS IN TIN BOXES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—A five-dollar counterfeit national bank note, purporting to be issued by the First National Bank of Galena, Ill., was discovered this morning by a lady counter in the National Bank Redemption Agency. There is no such bank in existence. The note seems to have been considerably used, it being a good counterfeit. It is evidently altered from the plate of the Traders' National Bank of Chicago.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in reply to a letter received from a Collector of Internal Revenue at Cincinnati, announcing the seizure of a quantity of cigars put up in tin boxes, says: "If the cigars in question are packed in boxes made wholly of tin, and have the manufacturer's name and the number of cigars, the district and the State, stamped into the tin with a die, but done in such a manner that they will remain permanently and legally impressed thereon, I have to recommend that you release the cigars, and allow them to be sold."

The following Gaugers have been appointed: C. W. Swiney for the Second District of Kentucky and John Gittner for the Sixth District of Missouri.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,527,986; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $52,725,000; coin, $72,333,456, including $16,988,700 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, 373,236,244. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $682,679 28, and from Customs $398,933 95.

In the Criminal Court to-day Benjamin B. Halleck was arraigned, and the indictments charging him with the larceny and embezzlement of $47,000 from the Treasury, were read to him, to which he pleaded not guilty. His trial will commence on the 7th of December. Ottman and Brown, similarly indicted, have not yet been arraigned.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen and is highest over the Middle and Eastern States and the North-west. It has fallen in the West Gulf States, where threatening and rainy weather is prevailing. The temperature has fallen in the North-west, Middle States, and New-England, but it has continued nearly stationary. Brisk and high north-easterly winds prevailed on the coast from North Carolina to New-Jersey. The Tennessee River, Cumberland, and Ohio, from Cincinnati to Evansville, have continued slowly rising.

PROBABILITIES.

For the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, high, followed by falling barometer, north to east winds, slight changes in temperature, increasing cloudiness and in latter rain.

For the West Gulf States, cloudy and rainy weather, followed by rising barometer, northerly winds, colder, partly cloudy weather and a "norther."

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising to stationary barometer, east to north winds, stationary temperature, partly cloudy weather, and in the former possibly rain.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, high followed by falling barometer, northerly winds shifting to south-easterly, cold and partly cloudy weather.

For the upper lake region, high barometer, variable winds, colder, partly cloudy weather, and possibly occasional rain or snow.

For the lower lake region, Middle States, and New-England, high barometer, easterly to northerly winds, colder and clear weather, except partly cloudy in the first district.

For the New-York canal region, temperature below freezing on Tuesday night.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.		1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	45°	41°	3:30 P. M.	57°	47°
6 A. M.	43°	39°	6 P. M.	53°	43°
9 A. M.	46°	40°	9 P. M.	51°	38°
12 M.	55°	44°	12 P. M.	49°	38°

Average temperature yesterday.....41½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....49⅞°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The fire which broke out in Whitehall, N. Y., on Sunday night was got under control at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. It caught in the Yule House, which was soon enveloped in flames, that rapidly extended on the north side to the Lake House, which was totally destroyed. The fire extended south of the Yule House to G. Dayton's brick block, occupied by George Yule for hotel purposes, and George Delano's billiard saloon and restaurant. The next building to take fire was Hall & Kitteredge's hardware store, which was nearly consumed, with a heavy stock of goods. The losses will probably exceed $50,000. The insurance is as follows: Continental, $2,300; Royal, of London, $1,700; Home, $5,000; Phœnix, of Hartford, $2,000; Queen's, $1,000; Lancashire, $1,000; Scottish Commercial, $1,000; Western, $3,000; Westchester, $500; North British, $1,200; Ætna, $2,400; Springfield, $1,000; Faneuil, $1,000; Lycoming, $1,000; Atlantic, $900. Chief Engineer N. B. Baker and several firemen were badly injured by a falling wall. The Montreal telegraph wires were destroyed, but the lines of the Western Union Company were uninjured. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary.

The Clyde mill at Omega Village, East Providence, R. I., which has been idle for a year, and was to have started to-day, was fired by an incendiary yesterday morning. It was owned by George F. Wilson and insured for $26,000, which will nearly cover the loss. The insurance is as follows: $2,000 each in the Ætna, Hartford, and Orient, of Hartford; North British, of London; Continental and Manhattan, of New-York; Merchants', Equitable, Roger Williams, and Washington, of Providence.

At 2:30 o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the kitchen of Rudolph's restaurant, at No. 411 Broadway, causing $500 damage to the stock and $2,000 to the building. B. Bennell, shoemaker, in the front basement lost $500 on stock; William H. Cole, shirt manufacturer, on the second floor lost $300; L. Levy, shirt manufacturer, on the third floor lost $200, and F. W. Lambert, pocket-book maker, on the fourth floor lost $100.

Yesterday morning the Colby University Gymnasium, at Waterville, Me., was burned. The loss on the building is $3,000; no insurance. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

The Broadway School-house, in Everett, Mass., was partially burned late on Saturday night. With aid from Chelsea the fire was confined to the upper story. The loss is $5,000.

Harbeck's sawmill, near Pirconning, Mich., was burned on Sunday night. The loss is estimated at $15,000; insurance, $7,000.

POPE RULE IN BRAZIL.

CONVICTED BISHOPS PARDONED.

THE EMPEROR LEAVES THE COUNTRY AND TURNS OVER THE GOVERNMENT TO ULTRAMONTANE RULE—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE EMPIRE—A POPULAR AMERICAN MINISTER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1875.

Ultramontanism must be regarded as the name typical of the element determined upon an energetic prosecution of the extreme views of the Pope in his crusade against the opposers, in all countries, of the doctrine of infallibility and the pre-eminent right of the head of the Church to clear and complete jurisdiction in matters clerical, even where they trench on the laws, or are in conflict with such laws, purely political. In Brazil, the pre-eminent jurisdiction of the law of the Empire over ecclesiastical law was clearly exemplified in the conviction and imprisonment of the Bishops of Para and Pernambuco. The facts of the case may, in résumé, be briefly stated. In the year 1872 the Capuchin Bishop of Pernambuco, Friar Vital d'Oliveria, issued an order to one of the numerous religious benevolent societies of the principal city of his bishopric, ordering the immediate expulsion of all Freemasons in their membership. This order the benevolent and clerically and politically loyal brot

THE CITY'S MONEY.

HOW IT WILL BE SPENT NEXT YEAR.

THE ANNUAL BUDGET FOR 1876 SUBMITTED TO THE ALDERMEN—REASONS FOR THE PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES—LARGE REDUCTIONS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday in the Mayor's office for the purpose of transmitting the provisional estimates of 1876 to the Board of Aldermen, which has power to recommend such changes as it may deem proper. Controller Green moved that the budget be accompanied by the following reasons for its adoption:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York:

In pursuance of the provisions of section 119 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, requiring a concurrent vote to make a provisional estimate, the Board of Estimate and Apportionment herewith transmit to your honorable body the provisional estimate made by the said board for the year 1876, with the following reasons for it in detail:

THE COMMON COUNCIL.

The departmental estimate for 1876 is $114,500, upon which amount a reduction has been made in the provisional estimate of $5,000 in the item of "salaries, clerks and officers of the Board of Aldermen," from $20,000 to $15,000. The departmental estimate has been reduced in this item for the reason that the amount of $15,000 is considered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to be fully sufficient for the purpose.

THE MAYORALTY.

The departmental estimate for 1876 is $42,000 for the Mayor's office proper, and $17,000 for the Bureau of Permits, upon which amounts a total reduction of $9,500 has been made upon the following items:

Mayor's Office—Contingencies	$5,000
Bureau of Permits—Salaries	$3,000
Bureau of Permits—Contingencies	1,500—4,500
Total	$9,500

These reductions in the amounts called for by the Department of Estimate have been made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, with the concurrence of the Mayor, one of the members of the board, for the reason that the amounts of the appropriations made in the provisional estimate are considered sufficient for the several purposes.

THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

The total amount of appropriations allowed by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in the provisional estimate for 1876 is $255,000, or $25,000 less than was appropriated for the Finance Department for 1875.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The departmental estimate is reduced $39,850 upon the following items:

Contingencies—Office of Counsel to the Corporation	$25,000
Contingencies—Bureau of Corporation Attorney	500
Contingencies—Bureau of Public Administrator	500
Salaries—Assistants, clerks, and messengers, Office of the Counsel to the Corporation	2,850
Salaries—Corporation Attorney	2,500
Salaries—Clerks and Assistants, Bureau of Corporation Attorney	1,500
Total reduction	$32,850

These reductions were made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment for the reason that the amounts appropriated are deemed sufficient for their several purposes. An addition of $10,000 is made, however, on an item not included in the departmental estimate, the purpose of which it is considered advisable to provide for, under the head of "Law Department," as follows:

For services in examining, procuring, and presenting evidence relative to frauds, prior to July 1, 1872, in the City and County of New-York $10,000

This addition makes the total amount of appropriations to the Law Department in the provisional estimate $22,850, less than that of the departmental estimate.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The total amount of reductions made upon the departmental estimate for 1876 is $719,500, upon the following items:

Aqueduct, repairs and maintenance of	$55,000
Boulevards, roads, and avenues	45,000
Flagging and fencing corporation property	1,000
Free floating baths	2,000
Lamps and gas	50,000
Public buildings, construction and repairs	100,000
Public drinking hydrants	5,000
Removing obstructions in streets and avenues	1,000
Repairing wooden and concrete pavements	125,000
Repairing stone pavements	190,000
Repairing and renewal of pipes, stop-cocks, &c.	50,000
Roads and avenues and sprinkling	10,000
Salaries, Department of Public Works	20,000
Street improvements, for street-signs, &c	3,000
Supplies for and cleaning public offices	65,000
Wells and pumps, repairing and cleaning	1,500
New floating baths	40,000
Total reductions	$719,500

In the communication of the Department of Public Works accompanying the departmental estimate, it was also proposed that the sum of $500,000, the whole amount authorized by law to be expended for the repavement of streets, avenues, and public places in one year, should be appropriated for that purpose in 1876, but the appropriation is fixed at $100,000.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS.

The reductions on the departmental estimate amount to $415,160, upon the following items:

Maintenance and government of parks and places; including the sum of $50,000 for the laying, preservation, and exhibition of the collections in the American Museum of Natural History and the Metropolitan Museum of Art and, also, including the maintenance of the Meteorological Observatory; including salaries, excepting those of the civil and topographical force, for surveying, &c., Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	$272,760
Rebuilding and repairing bridges over the Harlem River in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards	10,300
Surveying, laying out, monumenting, &c., the north end of the Island and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, including salaries	14,000
Construction of roads in Twenty-fourth Ward	27,100
City Hall Park pavement	20,000
Battery sea wall repairs	7,500
Independence Day—celebration of	7,500
Total reductions	$415,160

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment have considered it advisable to limit the appropriations to be provided for from taxes to an amount deemed sufficient for the ordinary expenses of the Department of Public Parks, without detriment to the public interests, omitting appropriations for such expenditures as may be dispensed with at the present time. For these reasons the reductions have been made upon the estimate of this department.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

Under this head the departmental estimate is reduced $10,000, upon the following items:

Salaries	$8,000
Contingencies	2,000
Total	$10,000

The sum of $80,000 appropriated to this department is deemed an ample amount at this period of general depression of business, which especially affects and retards building operations.

THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The amount appropriated for 1876 is $1,232,000, or nearly $50,000 more than the amount for 1875, while the reductions made in the departmental estimate considered by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, in excess of the amount actually required, is $134,992 76, on the following items:

Salaries	$25,701 50
Supplies	99,541 26
Out-door poor	10,000 00
Total	$134,992 76

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The amount of the reductions upon the original departmental estimate is $81,900, upon the following items:

Health fund—Salaries	$28,550
Law expenses, including Marshal's fees	1,000
Disinfection	9,000
Contingencies	8,750
Total	$47,300
Small-pox Hospital—Salaries	$2,800
Supplies	11,800—$14,600
Contingent fund for epidemics	20,000
Total reduction	$81,900

A revised estimate was submitted by the Health Department, making a reduction of 243,870 as compared with the original departmental estimate, but the judgment of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment is that the appropriations in the provisional estimate are sufficient for their several purposes.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT.

The departmental estimate is reduced in the sum of 411,422 upon the following items:

Salaries of clerks, deputies, stenographer, superintendent of telegraph, telegraph operators, cleaners, steam-boat and all other employés	$4,800
Salaries of two Sergeants less, at $1,600 each per annum	3,200
Salaries of 129 patrolmen less, at $1,200 each per annum, reducing the estimate from 2,400 to 2,261 men	466,800
Salaries of two Captains less, at $900 each per annum, reducing the estimate from 80 to 78 doormen	1,800
Supplies for Police	14,085
Police station-houses—Alterations, fitting up, repairs, &c	5,000
Cleaning streets under Police Department—For salaries of clerks, inspectors, foremen, steamboat superintendents and employes, wages of sweepers, laborers, watchmen, trimmers, cart drivers, and hostlers; expenses for hired carts, supplies, new scows, harness, horses, carts, rent of stables, and all expenses for this purpose; including $7,500 for scows to receive the ashes, garbage, or rubbish from the steamers plying in the Harbor of New-York, as provided by chapter 148, Laws of 1875	165,737
Removal of snow and ice	50,000
Total reductions	$411,422

The amount appropriated is $4,139,475, which includes $12,075 for rents of Police station-houses, under leases filed in the Controller's office and not embraced in the departmental estimate of the Police Department. The above reductions are considered advisable by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The sum of the reductions made in the departmental estimate is $72,043, upon the following items:

Head-quarters, pay-roll	$3,700
Repair shop, pay-roll	19,615
Bureau of Combustibles, pay-roll	6,850
Bureau of Fire Marshal, pay-roll	2,200
Bureau of Chief of Department, pay-roll	2,500
Superintendent of Horses, pay-roll	3,678
For new apparatus, horses, rents, and all supplies and expenses of the department not otherwise provided for, including maintenance of fire steam-boat	33,500
For buildings, repairs, and alterations	5,000
Total reductions	$72,043

The amounts appropriated for the various purposes of the Fire Department are considered sufficient, and therefore the above reductions have been made in the departmental estimate which do not affect the efficiency of the department, no changes having been made in either the number or pay of the telegraph force or the fire engine and hook and ladder companies.

DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS.

The amount of the reductions in the departmental estimate is $4,800, on the following items:

Salaries—Deputies, clerks, and employes	$3,200
Salaries—Board of Assessors	1,600
Total	$4,800

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The reductions made in the departmental estimate amount to $107,000, on the following items:

For purchasing, leasing, and procuring sites and erecting buildings, furnishing, fitting up, altering, enlarging and repairing buildings and premises under the care of the Board of Education, and for repairing the furniture and heating apparatus; for the support of schools which shall have been organized since the last annual apportionment of school moneys, and such further sum or sums as may be necessary for any of the purposes authorized by law	$105 000
For school moneys apportioned to the corporate schools	2,000
Total	$107,000

The efficiency of the public schools is in no respect impaired by the action of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, as the amount appropriated for salaries of professors and teachers and for supplies and incidental expenses agree with those of the departmental estimate for the same purposes, while reductions are made only in such items as are deemed adequately provided for by the appropriations made for them.

COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The sum of $150,000 is appropriated for this purpose, in conformity with the provision of the law.

ADVERTISING, PRINTING, STATIONERY, AND BLANK BOOKS.

The departmental estimate is reduced $4,300 upon the following items:

Publication of the *City Record*	$2,500
Salaries of supervisor, clerks, and for contingencies	1,800
Total	$4,300

These reductions on the *City Record* are made for the reason that the amounts appropriated are deemed ample and sufficient. The appropriations are the same for 1876 as 1875 for "Advertising" and "Printing, Stationery and Blank Books, for all printing, stationery, and blank books required by the Common Council, the departments and offices of the City government, except printing the *City Record*." For the latter purpose the sum of $150,000 was asked for by the Department of Public Works, but the amount appropriated, $137,500, is deemed sufficient by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

THE JUDICIARY.

The expenses of the Police and District Courts are considered excessive, but, in view of decisions made under existing laws authorizing their organization and salaries, the Board of Estimate have been limited in their action by reductions amounting to $6,500 only on the estimates for the Police Courts. The total amount of the departmental estimates for the several courts, exclusive of the Police and District Courts, including $12,000 for an additional City Judge, and $5,000 for Judges from other districts, is $929,945, upon which sum reductions have been made, amounting in all to $80,370, as follows, to wit:

Superior Court	$12,525
Court of Common Pleas	12,120
Court of General Sessions	14,700
Surrogate	12,500
City Judges	5,200
Recorder	3,800
Commissioner of Jurors	19,500
Total reduction	$80,370

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment consider the amounts appropriated for the several courts and officers of the Judiciary fully sufficient for their several purposes, and that the reductions above named are just and reasonable.

MISCELLANEOUS PURPOSES.

The amount asked for by the Board of Coroners is $80,000, upon which a reduction is made of $5,000, the amount appropriated being deemed ample for the purpose.

The District Attorney, in his estimate, asks for the sum of $12,750 for contingencies, which amount is reduced to $7,750 as adequate for the purpose.

The amount of $12,000 is appropriated for the Commissioners of Accounts as sufficient for the purpose, being a reduction of $4,000 for clerk hire on the amount asked for.

The amount asked for the support and maintenance of prisoners in the County Jail is $17,500; the amount appropriated for this purpose, which is considered sufficient, is $13,500.

The amount asked for by the Sheriff for fees is $75,000; the amount appropriated for this purpose is $25,000, which is deemed sufficient.

STATE TAXES, INTEREST AND REDEMPTION OF CITY DEBT.

The appropriations for State taxes, interest on City debt, and redemption of the debt maturing in the year 1876, including debt of the annexed territory of Westchester County, have been fixed according to the requirements of law. The amount of $1,436,595 bonds for liquidation of claims and judgments, payable July 1, 1876, was stricken out of the departmental estimate.

ASYLUMS, REFORMATORIES, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The amounts appropriated for the various asylums, reformatories, and charitable institutions are fixed in accordance with the requirements of law, which in some cases are for specific amounts, and in others a per capita allowance upon the estimated numbers in these institutions during the ensuing year.

The following appropriations have also been made as necessary for the conduct of the public business, to wit:

Judgments	$125,000
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund—Expenses of	2,500
Rents—For the payment of rent of property leased to the Corporation for public offices and other public purposes, except armories and drill-rooms	44,050
Rents:	
For the payment of rent of property authorized to be leased to the Corporation for public offices, as provided by resolutions of the Common Council	30,650
For the payment of rent or offices for the use of the Counsel to the Corporation	6,000
Real estate, expenses of:	
For the payment of assessments on real estate belonging to the Corporation for public improvements, also taxes on property in Brooklyn and elsewhere out of the City of New-York, except as otherwise provided for	100,000
Salaries:	
Bureau of the Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes:	
Salary of the attorney	$5,000
Salary of clerks	1,000 —6,000
Armories and Drill-rooms:	
For wages of Armorers, in pursuance of section 39, chap. 223, Laws of 1875	$8,000 00
Census 1875	50,130 00
Incumbrances in harbor, removal of	1,000 00
State taxes due to Westchester County	46,578 69
Coroners' post-mortem examinations	5,000 00
Disbursements and fees of county officers, and witnesses, exclusive of Sheriff's fees	6,000 00
Election expenses	139,250 00
Juror's fees	25,000 00

Resolved, That the foregoing reasons for the Provisional Estimate of the year 1876 be submitted to the Board of Aldermen as provided by section 112 of chapter 335 of the laws of 1873, and that they be and the same are hereby approved by this board as their reasons for said estimate in detail, and that the Controller transmit the same to the Board of Aldermen with the said Provisional Estimate.

The resolution was adopted. No other business of importance was transacted.

SESSION OF THE ALDERMEN.

ATTEMPT TO CONCILIATE THE CITY LABORERS—THE PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES—PROPOSED REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

In the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, the provisional estimates for 1876, and the reasons for their adoption as presented by Controller Green were read by the Clerk. After a brief discussion it was decided to make the budget the special order of business for next Thursday.

Alderman Purroy then offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The people of this City have at the late election, declared in the most emphatic and unmistakable terms against the wisdom of the reduction of the laborers' wages by the heads of departments; and

Whereas, It is the part and duty of wise public officials to recognize as final and conclusive the decision of the sovereign people; now, therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Common Council, in the name of the people of this City, whom we directly represent, do most respectfully and earnestly renew our respectful demand that the heads of the several departments reconsider their action, and restore without delay the wages of the public laborers to their former standard.

The resolution elicited applause from the spectators in the gallery. When it subsided, Alderman Blessing moved that those who voted for the reduction of the wages, and who still draw salaries varying from $5,000 to $20,000, be requested to resign their positions, and that able and competent men be appointed in their stead. This motion was received with loud laughter and applause.

Alderman Purroy said he would urge his resolution, because its object was to have the wages of the laborers restored.

Alderman Blessing thought the Mayor was to blame for the trouble. If he had surrounded himself with capable men they would have advised him not to reduce the laborers' wages.

Mr. Blessing's motion was then put and lost, and Mr. Purroy's resolution was unanimously adopted.

Alderman Reilly called up the resolutions, authorizing Commissioner Fitz John Porter to lay new Croton mains at a cost of $500,000.

Alderman Morris said that there was already $250,000 to Commissioner Porter's credit, and there was therefore no necessity for the passage of the resolution.

Alderman Vance thought it would be necessary to introduce stand pipes in sections of the City where the water pressure was insufficient. To increase the size of the pipes would not increase the head of water, therefore they should look to the source of supply first before laying new mains. The resolutions were then put and lost for want of a three-fourths vote.

Alderman Gilon called up the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor be requested to reduce, by consolidation or otherwise, the infantry of the First Division to three brigades of three regiments each; and also to make such disposition of the cavalry and artillery as may be deemed necessary and expedient.

LAW REPORTS.

INTIMIDATING REPUBLICAN VOTERS

CITIZENS OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT ARRESTED ON FALSE CHARGES OF PERJURY—COLORED MEN DETERRED FROM VOTING.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Col. Charles S. Spencer applied for the discharge of James Brown, William J. Fallon, John Fisher, and Henry Knubel, citizens of the Seventh Assembly District, who had been arrested on the complaint of James J. Fitzgerald, who swore that the accused had perjured themselves while offering to vote, by falsely swearing that they were qualified.

Col. Spencer produced evidence that all the men were entitled to vote, and that Fitzgerald's affidavit was based simply on information given him by a man named Brady.

Judge Barrett said that as it appeared that the men had been bailed, the proper motion would be for an order discharging the bail bond, but this would be a question that he had no jurisdiction to hear. If the men were in prison, he would have no hesitation about discharging them instantly.

The matter dropped here, Col. Spencer saying that he would consider what course he should take.

Col. Spencer then asked for the discharge of John Randolph, Charles Burton, Garrett Jackson, John Powell, and Amos Dodson, colored citizens of the Fifth Assembly District, who had been arrested on complaint of Arthur J. Delany, the defeated Tammany candidate for Civil Justice in the Third Judicial District, that they had perjured themselves by falsely swearing that they resided at No. 80 Sullivan street, when challenged at the polls on election day. Col. Spencer claimed, and submitted affidavits —which were not contradicted by the District Attorney—in support of his claim, that all of these men, who are now in prison, were single men, members of the Unity Association, which is located at No. 80 Sullivan street; that there were accommodations at that place for eating and sleeping, and that all the men had lived there for several months past and had no other home. Judge Barrett took the papers, reserving his decision.

All of the men, both white and colored, are Republicans, and are well known in the districts in which they live to be qualified voters. Col. Spencer alleged that their votes were challenged in order to intimidate them, they being told that if they swore they were citizens, residing where they said they did, and voted, they would be arrested for perjury. These threats, however, did not deter them, as they knew their statements to be true; but some six others, colored men who had a perfect right to vote but who feared possible trouble, refrained from voting, and were thus cheated of their franchise.

THE DES ANGES TRIAL.

THE EVIDENCE ALL IN AND THE ARGUMENTS OF COUNSEL BEGUN—THE REFEREE ASSERTS THAT THE REAL CRIMINALS ARE STILL AT LARGE.

The trial of Deputy Collector Col. Robert Des Anges for complicity in the silk frauds on the Government was resumed yesterday morning, before Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court.

J. L. Powers, clerk in the Naval office; J. L. Rohner, Government storekeeper at Hoboken, and Edward Ackerman, a storage clerk, were examined, but little testimony was elicited beyond the further identification of several of the import entries. Peter Ackerman, who carried on a storage and cartage business in 1872-3, testified to having stored goods for H. G. Levy, goods which it is claimed were smuggled through the Appraiser's office through the assistance of Des Anges, and consisting mainly of silks. A long argument was had upon the motion to place the invoices, import entries, and permits in evidence, especially as to their having been sufficiently identified, and their connection with the case. They were finally admitted by Judge Benedict. George Van Schaik and J. A. Dumont, inspectors of customs, were called, and identified the manifests of many of the goods, and these were also admitted in evidence, and this closed the evidence for the prosecution.

On motion of District Attorney Bliss, a nolle prosequi was entered as to the thirteen counts in the indictment charging him with facilitating the concealment and transportation of smuggled goods. The other counts charge conspiracy to defraud the Government.

Mr. Matthews asked that Des Anges be permitted to testify in his own behalf, and Judge Benedict replying that this could not be done, the former stated that the case for the defense was also closed, as he had no other witness to call.

Mr. Matthews then addressed the jury at considerable length, severely denouncing the manner in which the trial had been conducted by the prosecution. The real culprits were screened by the Government, as having given the testimony wished of them, would now be allowed to go their way. Graff, who was the leader, was not called as a witness, although he had been in the court-room at various times during the trial. Mr. Bliss knew who the real criminals were, but did not put Mr. Graff on the witness stand because he knew that upon cross-examination it would be made known who the real conspirators were, and who were "the boys" among whom the money was divided. He then reviewed the evidence minutely, and claimed that there was nothing to prove Des Anges' complicity in any attempt to defraud the Government, but only evidence of a great want of care among the many Custom-house officials who had been called upon to testify in the case. It was not shown that Des Anges ever received a dollar that was paid out in connection with these silk frauds, with which he was charged. He was a poor man when he was in the Custom-house, and had been in jail since last July because he was unable to furnish $10,000 bail. Those who had an opportunity to escape when the frauds were discovered, he did not attempt to do so. This certainly would not have been the case with a guilty man. In conclusion, he remarked that when the Custom-house officials found themselves detected in their smuggling schemes they looked around for some one to sacrifice, and Des Anges was made the victim.

Mr. Bliss emphatically denied Mr. Matthews' charge against the Custom-house officials, and said that Des Anges was not arrested for some time after the discovery of the frauds because of the high reputation he had hitherto borne. In alluding to Mr. Matthews' reference to Graff, Mr. Bliss said he proposed to prosecute every one connected with the silk smuggling frauds, whether they were Custom-house officials or not, and that so far as he knew all of them had been indicted. He then began a review of the evidence, and will continue his argument this morning.

ERIE RAILWAY CONTRACTS AUTHORIZED.

On the petition of Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, the Receiver of the Erie Railway, Judge Donohue yesterday granted two orders authorizing contracts by the Railway. One is a contract with Andrew Brown, of Buffalo, Brown agreeing to forward all the lumber freight he can control from connecting lines in the West; to furnish suitable facilities at Weehawken for handling lumber, the railway to do all necessary filling in on the water-front; Brown to receive a pro rata mileage of $2 a ton for soft wood, and $4 for hard, and to receive for terminal handling three cents per 100 pounds for wood not exceeding eight feet in length, and six cents for wood of greater length. The other contract is with Havemeyer & Elder for the use of their water-front, between North Fifth and North Sixth streets, Brooklyn, (Eastern District,) Havemeyer & Elder agreeing to receive loaded cars containing cooperage materials, sugars, &c., from floats, the railway to pay them for hauling, loading, and unloading the cars $2 50 for each Eastern bound car-load, and $3 for each car Western bound. They are to be the agents for receiving freight in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, and to use their best endeavors to secure freight in the district for the railway.

HENRY C. BOWEN'S LIBEL SUITS.

One of the libel suits brought against the Brooklyn *Eagle* by Mr. Henry C. Bowen, for matter published in that paper in relation to the Beecher scandal, was called in the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday. Mr. Jesse M. Johnson appeared for the defendants, and asked for more time. He said they had a case pending in the Court of Appeals now, involving a large amount of money. Ex-Judge William Fullerton, who appeared for the prosecution, said that character, which was of much more importance than money, was involved in the present case. He thought it was unreasonable, at this late day, to complain of pressing the suit. It became men who wrote such defamatory articles as the one complained of to be able to lay their hands on the proofs necessary to establish their charges. Mr. Johnson said that Mr. Tilton was a necessary witness, and as he was out of the State, it would be impossible to proceed. Mr. Fullerton said it was the first he had heard of Mr. Tilton being required as a witness, and asked why no effort had been made to secure his attendance. After some further discussion Judge McCue set the case down for one week from Wednesday, and Mr. Johnson said that the defense would endeavor to be ready on that day.

IMPORTED SHAWLS CONDEMNED.

The trial of the case of the United States against five packages of shawls, claimed by Andrew Kelly, was concluded yesterday in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. The goods were entered at this port in May, 1873, and valued at about two thousand dollars. Passing through the Appraiser's office this valuation was increased to $3,000. In the Custom-house it was discovered that the packages had been imported from Europe in 1872 by one Waller, at a valuation of $7,000, entered under bond for warehousing, and in March, 1873, exported to Mexico under bond. It was alleged by the claimant that Waller took the goods to Mexico for sale, but finding no market sold them to Kelly at the price named in the invoice, and by him returned to this port. The proof of the sale was not positive, and the jury found against the claimant and condemned the goods. Edward R. Smith for the Government; Stephen G. Clarke for the claimant.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—In the Supreme Court of the United States to-day, on motion of L. H. Boutell, Frederick A. Mitchell, of Kansas City, Mo., was admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor of this court.

No. 830.—*William J. De Treville, plaintiff in error, vs. Robert Smalls.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina. On motion of Mr. Assistant Attorney General Smith, docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 831.—*A. T. Stewart et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Meyer Sonneborn.*—In error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Middle District of Alabama. On motion of Mr. P. Phillips, docketed and dismissed with costs.

No. 832.—*Alonzo S. and John Gear, appellants, vs. J. P. Grosvenor et al.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Massachusetts.—On motion of Mr. B. F. Butler, docketed and dismissed, with costs.

No. 7.—Original, ex-parte.—*Ira G. French, petitioner.*—Motion for mandamus in this case was submitted on printed arguments by Mr. S. O. Houghton and Mr. John Reynolds, of counsel for petitioner, and argued by Mr. George F. Edmunds and submitted by Mr. J. H. McKeene, in opposition to the motion.

Dismissed.—No. 466—The Lancashire Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John J. Haley et al.; No. 467—The Franklin Fire Insurance Company, plaintiff in error vs. John J. Haley et al.; No. 468—The Bangor Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. John J. Haley et al.; No. 469—The Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, plaintiff in error, vs. John J. Haley et al.—On motion of Mr. J. H. Ashton, dismissed without costs to either party.

No. 33.—*William H. Scudder, plaintiff in error, vs. The Union National Bank of Chicago.*—The argument of this case was concluded by Mr. J. H. Thompson, of counsel for the plaintiff in error, and submitted on printed arguments by Mr. M. W. Fuller, for the defendant in error.

No. 34.—*Carver vs. Upton.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This is another action by Upton, as Assignee in bankruptcy of the Great Western Insurance Company, to recover of Carver money claimed to be due from him as a stockholder, and as an unpaid balance on capital stock. The defense was that there had never been any call made by the company for the unpaid balance, and that the certificate itself provided that this balance was subject to the call of the Directors, as they may be instructed by the majority of the stockholders represented at any regular meeting. Upon this it was urged that the certificate was not admissible to show any grounds for recovery as it showed only a special contract in full force without proof of a call of the Directors as specified therein. There was a recovery below, and it was here urged that the company could not have recovered in any other way than specified in the certificate, and that the Assignee in bankruptcy took the property and rights of the bankrupt in the same conditions as the bankrupt possessed them, with the single qualification that he can impeach a fraudulent conveyance or transaction of the bankrupt as a creditor might. The money was payable upon a contingency which has not happened, and it cannot be recovered in an action of law.

No. 35.—*Sanger vs. Upton, Assignee, &c.*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This is also an action against Sanger, as a stockholder of the Great Western Insurance Company, for an unpaid balance on stock. The same defense is set up as in No. 34, preceding—that the unpaid balance was to be paid upon the call of the Directors, and that body has not called it in, hence there is no authority for the call. The court below, however, held that upon the insolvency of the company, its corporate powers, so far as was necessary for the winding up of its affairs, were transferred to the Bankruptcy Court; that the functions of its directors were at an end, and its unpaid capital stock became a trust fund for the benefit of its creditors, which it was the duty of the Bankruptcy Court to collect and administer. This ruling is assigned as error here, the plaintiff in error insisting that the stockholders are not bound by the order of the Bankruptcy Court, because they were not parties in nor privy to that proceeding. These causes were argued by Mr. J. H. Thompson, of counsel for plaintiff in error, in No. 34; by Mr. George H. Williams, for plaintiff in error, in No. 35, and by Mr. L. H. Boutell for the defendants in error.

The court adjourned until to-morrow.

UNLICENSED LIQUOR-SELLERS.

A LARGE NUMBER OF UNLAWFUL DEALERS ARRAIGNED YESTERDAY.

The Police continued their raids on the unlicensed liquor-dealers yesterday, and arrested a large number of offenders in various parts of the City. The following-named persons were arraigned at the Washington Place Police Court, before Justice Morgan, and were held in $100 bail each to answer at the General Sessions:

Louis Tracy, No. 116 Greene street; Peter Reilly, No. 143 Spring street; Warren Mitchell, No. 115 West Houston street; Patrick McGue, No. 314 Tenth avenue; Henry Rudman, No. 145 Prince street; Jacob Vohl, No. 354 West Thirty seventh street; Carston Hese, No. 200 Eleventh avenue; Charles Englebrandt, No. 259 West Twenty-sixth street; Patrick McSorley, No. 428 West Seventeenth street; Andrew Phillips, No. 72 University place; John Matthews, No. 169 Spring street; Gustave Bornheim, No. 337 West Tenth street; Alfred Heimerdinger, No. 122 Greene street; Claus Meyer, No. 127 Spring street; William Gallagher, No. 124 Prince street; Francis Lennon, No. 125 Seventh avenue; John McSpirit, No. 287 Seventh avenue; Matthew Garvey, No. 56 West Thirtieth street; Louis Kahle, No. 27 Grand street; Henry Aschoff, No. 99 Varick street; Nicholas Mourgan, No. 136 Wooster street; Frederick Matthewson, No. 139 Spring street; Morris Kahen, No. 561 Broadway; John Hearns, No. 437½ Broadway.

At the Essex Market Police Court the following saloon-keepers were held: Catherine Koch, No. 605 East Eleventh street; Michael Sullivan, No. 363 Cherry street; Michael Calvin, No. 361 Cherry street; Claus Droge, No. 224 Madison street; William Heron, No. 87 Third avenue; James Fitzgerald, No. 73 Montgomery street; Henry Lick, No. 39 Jefferson street; John Callahan, No. 76 Jackson street; Richard Miller, No. 80 Henry street; Elias Bair, No. 640 Fifth street; William Mohn, No. 146 Cherry street; Antoine Muegge and F. Reim, No. 18 St. Mark's place; Patrick McGoldrick, No. 99 Division street; Joseph Allgyer, No. 221 East Houston street; Eugene O'Keefe, No. 190 East Broadway; John F. Hiener, No. 309 Henry street; Max Barren, No. 171 Division street; Thomas J. Murray, No. 26 Canal street, and Joseph Stolzenberg, No. 336 Eighth street.

AN ILLICIT-DISTILLERY CASE.

The case of The United States vs. The Lot and Improvements No. 507 West Twenty-ninth street was called yesterday morning in the United States District Court, before Judge Blatchford. The alleged owners, William Kelley & Son, were authorized to carry on the business of rectifiers of spirits, but not that of distilling. In August a sudden descent was made upon the premises, and the officers found a number of barrels of molasses which could not be used in connection with rectifying. The mash-tubs had evidently been emptied as the officers entered, one of the officers descending into the tub and finding good evidence that the molasses mash had just been run off, a quantity of low-rate wines and casks, with the usual Government stamps, were also found. Such was the substance of the testimony of the Collector of the District, who made the seizure. The Government seeks to condemn the entire property, but unless the owner of the real estate can be proved to have connived at the illicit distilling, they cannot go beyond the improvements. It is claimed, however, that the owner was interested in the business. Roger M. Sherman appears for the Government, and Messrs. Smyth, Post, and Wagner for the claimants.

A SUIT DISCONTINUED.

Emil Haas, a dealer in whisky at No. 39 South William street, went to Europe, leaving his business in charge of his superintendent, Solomon L. Simpson. On his return a quarrel ensued between him and Simpson, each making charges against the other. Haas charged Simpson with having embezzled about $30,000 worth of his property, and brought a suit against him in the Superior Court to recover the money, and procured an order for his arrest, bail being fixed at $20,000, which Simpson gave. Recently the quarrel between the men was settled, and by consent an order was entered yesterday by Judge Larremore discontinuing the suit and discharging the bail bond. Haas admitting that a thorough examination had shown that the charge of embezzlement was unfounded.

A CLAIM AGAINST THE CITY DEFEATED.

When Charles G. Cornell was Commissioner of Streets in 1866, one John H. Brady was employed by him, without a contract, or any bids being advertised for, to repair Broadway from the Battery to Union square. He was not paid, and after failing to get his money by suit assigned his claim to James Bagley, who secured the passage of an act by the Legislature last Spring providing that if it appeared in equity to a jury that there was such an immediate and pressing necessity for the work when it was ordered as to excuse non-publication for bids, &c., and that the amount asked, $12,317 25, was fair, a verdict should be given for the claim. Yesterday the case was tried in Part III., of the Supreme Court, before Judge Van Vorst, and resulted in a verdict for the City.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE BATTERY.

The alleged outrage on a young Irish girl by Officers Kerrin Finnerty and James Mulvey, of the First Precinct Police, came up in the Court of General Sessions yesterday before Recorder Hackett. Assistant District Attorney Bell represented the prosecution, and Mr. William F. Howe defended Police Officer Finnerty, who was placed on trial. The prisoner, although at present under suspension, wore the uniform of the Municipal Police. The facts of the case, which were fully published at the time of the occurrence, were testified to by the complaining witness, who was corroborated by Capt. Petty. Finnerty, in his own behalf, admitted being on duty on the Battery on the night in question, but emphatically denied having perpetrated the outrage charged. In answer to Mr. Bell, he admitted that his brother had been a clerk at the Eastern Hotel, corner of South and Whitehall streets. Mr. Howe examined Richard B. Foster, Constable of Far Rockaway, and Robert Pearsall, a resident of the same locality, who testified to certain acts reflecting on the character of the complainant while she resided at Woodsburg. James C. Betts, proprietor of the Eastern Hotel, testified that none of the doors of his bedrooms could be locked from the outside. This concluded the testimony, and Recorder Hackett, after cautioning the jury against allowing themselves to be approached on the subject of the trial, adjourned court until to-day, when the case will be given to the jury.

COURT NOTES.

The Barmore contested will case was again before Surrogate Hutchings yesterday. Mrs. Emma Eldridge, daughter of the deceased, was recalled, but no testimony of interest was elicited.

The case in which John Sommers seeks to recover his children, whom he alleges his wife is keeping in an improper house, was referred yesterday by Judge Donohue to M. Sinclair, Clerk of Supreme Court, Chambers, to take testimony.

In the case in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Robinson, in which Richard Van Wyck sought to recover $2,000 from Richard H. Allen, damages which he alleges that he had sustained through seeds sold to him by Allen under an implied warranty turning out to be nearly worthless, the jury yesterday gave a verdict for plaintiff for $1,072 13.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning the case of Theodore Reed, indicted for murder, in having fatally stabbed John Walker, his step-father, at No. 19 Desbrosses street, on the 1st of last May, was called on for trial, but, owing to the adjournment of the court on account of the death of Gen. Anthon, was put over to 10:30 o'clock this morning.

While Dennis Daly was walking in Water street on the night of the 7th inst. he was accosted by Thomas Million, a blacksmith, who, while taking a watch and an amount of money from Daly's pocket was detected, and immediately arrested. On being straightened up in the Police Court by the Tombs Justice yesterday, the prisoner was committed in default of $1,000 to answer.

The case of the United States against Phelps, Dodge & Co., importers of metals, to recover $3,100, as alleged balance of duties on importations during 1863, was concluded yesterday in the United States District Court, the jury rendering a verdict for the Government for the amount claimed. The suit was really brought to fix the method of computing duties during that year.

In the suit of C. S. Lilienthal against the Ocean Bank, in which it is al

market was weak on a small amount of business. The shipment of bullion from San Francisco to this City to-day was $23,000. Gold loans were made flat and at 1@3 ℘ cent. for carrying.

Government bonds were steady, with the largest transactions in New 5s at. 115¾@116. There was an animated business in railroad mortgages, and prices generally ruled higher than on Saturday. Harlem coupon Firsts were active and rose from 110½ to 111. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Firsts brought 116, and Milwaukee and St. Paul Firsts advanced to 111¾. Chicago and North-western consolidated coupon gold bonds were strong, and advanced to 87½. The Pacific issues were in demand, and advanced sharply, Union Firsts rising to 103¼, Land Grants to 98, and Sinking Funds to 87. There is no reason why investors should allow these securities to be beaten down by a "bear" party in Wall street. They afford a legitimate field for safe investment, and are as good as any railroad bonds in the market, and better than most. The general condition of the road was never so satisfactory, as appears very clearly from the report of the Government Directors. In State bonds, Missouris and District of Columbia 3.65s were firm, while Tennessees declined. The dealings were small.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1875. }

Gold receipts	$926,192 49
Gold payments	1,083,695 10
Gold balance	41,605,027 78
Currency receipts	781,445 25
Currency payments	1,309,798 10
Currency balance	53,331,295 61
Customs	299,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—NOVEMBER 5.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 5s, 1881, coupon	115½	114¾
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1862	116	116
United States 5-20s, coupon, 1867	115	115
American Gold	121	121
Bills on London, 60 days	@4 79½	@4 80
New-York Central	104¼	104¼
Chicago and Rock Island	103⅞	103⅞
Pacific Mail	38⅜	38⅝
St. Paul Common	35½	35⅝
St. Paul Preferred	63¼	64½
Western Union	76⅜	76⅜
Union Pacific	65½	64½
Lake Shore	61¼	62
Wabash and Toledo	6	6
North-western Common	37¾	38½
North-western Preferred	51	52¾
Delaware and Lackawanna	118⅜	118¼
New-Jersey Central	105½	104⅞
Panama	137	137
Erie	17¼	17½
Ohio and Mississippi	16½	16⅝
C. C. and Indiana Central	5	5
Harlem	132	133

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	104¾	104¼	100
Harlem	133	133	300
Erie	17⅝	17⅜	2,100
Lake Shore	62½	61⅜	48,800
North-western	38½	37⅝	13,800
North-western Preferred	53	52¾	400
Rock Island	103⅞	103⅞	500
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅞	35	4,200
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pf.	64¼	63¼	3,030
Del., Lack. & Western	118⅜	118¼	290
New-Jersey Central	105¾	104⅜	620
Michigan Central	64⅝	63¾	1,825
Morris & Essex	103½	103½	300
Union Pacific	66½	65¼	2,700
C. C. & C. I	58½	57¾	710
C., C. & Indiana Central	7⅜	5	300
Hannibal & St. Joseph	20	20	100
Ohio & Mississippi	16⅝	15½	2,650
Missouri Pacific	11	10¾	800
Atlantic & Pacific Pf	5	4¼	2,900
Western Union	76½	76	7,620
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph	18½	18	300
Pacific Mail	38⅞	38⅜	10,300
Quicksilver	17½	17¼	100
Quicksilver Preferred	29¾	29¾	100
Iron Mountain	14	14	900
United States Express	45	45	200
Total sales			104,700

The following were the closing quotations of Government Bonds;

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency, 6s	123½	124
United States 6s, 1881, registered	120¾	121
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	122½	122⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	114½	115
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons	114½	115
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	114½	115
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons	114⅝	115
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	116	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	116	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, reg	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coup	119	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120⅝	121
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	121	121⅛
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	121	121½
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	121	121½
United States 10-40s, registered	115⅝	115¾
United States 10-40s, coupons	117	117¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	115½	116
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	115¾	116

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $103,000 for interest and $639,000 for called bonds.

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$86,771,876
Currency balances	4,197,852
Gold exchanges	7,782,463
Gold balances	990,361

The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$30,825,000
Gold balances	1,098,400
Currency balances	1,363,071

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, 1883	30	N. Y. 6s, G. L., '63	119
Alabama 5s, 1886	30	N. C. 6s, o., J. & J	16
Alabama 8s, 1886	30	N. C. 6s, o., A. & O	16½
Ark. 7s, L.R. & Ft. S.	10	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., J. & J.	45
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L.R.	10	N. C. 6s, N.C.R., A. & O.	45
Ark. 7s, L.R.P.B. & N.O.	10	N.C., NCR. coff., J. & J.	45
Ark. 7s, M., O. & R.R.	10	N.C. NCR. coff., A. & O.	35
Ark. 7s, Ark. Cent. R.	10	N. C. 6s, F. A., '68	9
Georgia 6s	91	N. C. 6s, F. A., '68	8½
Georgia 7s, new bds.	101	N. C. 6s, n. bs., J. & J.	8
Georgia 7s, indorsed	98½	N. C. 6s, n. bs., A. & O.	8
Georgia 7s, Gold Bds.	90¼	N. C. 6s, S. T., c. 1	3
Illinois coup. 6s, '79-1909	110	N. C. 6s, S. T., c. 2	3
Illinois War Loan	105	N. C. 6s, S. T., c. 3	3
Kentucky 6s	103½	Ohio 6s, '75	102½
Louisiana 6s	36	Ohio 6s, '86	107
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	36	Rhode Island 6s	106
La. 6s, n. Floating D.	36	South Carolina 6s	31
La. 7s, Penitentiary	36	S. C. 6s, J. & J	30
La. 6s, Levee	30	S. C. 6s, J. & J.	30
La. 8s, Lev. bds., '75	36	S. C. F. A., '66	30
Michigan 6s, '78-'79	103	S. C. L. C., '89, J. & J.	30
Michigan 6s, '83	105	S. C. L. C., 89, A. & O.	30
Michigan 7s, '90	105	S. C. 7s of '88	31
Missouri 6s, d. in '75	101½	S. C. non-fund. bds.	4¾
Missouri 6s, d. in '76	101⅜	Tennessee 6s, old	48
Missouri 6s, Hannibal	96	Tennessee 6s, new	46
Funding Bds., d. '94-5	101⅝	Tenn. 6s, n. bs., n. s.	46¼
Long B., d. '81 to '91	109	Texas 10s of '76	101
Han. & St. Jo., due '75	101½	Virginia 6s, old	38
Han. & St. Jo., due '76	101½	Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	40
Han. & St. Jo., due '86	101	Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	40
Han. & St. Jo., due '87	101¼	Va. 6s, Con. bds	70
Mo. 6s, ex m. coup	106⅝	Va. 6s, ex m. coup	65
N. Y. C. B. Loan	106⅝	Va. 6s, Com. 2d ser	45
N. Y. 6s, G. R., '87	119	Va. 6s, Def. bds	8¾
N. Y. 6s, G. C. '87	119	Dist. of Col. 3-65, 1924	69¼

And the following for railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	111	Buff. & Erie N. bds	100
Alb. & Susq. 2d	107½	Buff. & State Line 7s	101
Boston, H. & Erie 1st	99⅜	Lake Shore Div. bds	99⅜
B., C. R. & M. 1st 7s, G.	36½	L. S. Cons. Coup. 1st	102
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1st	30¼	L. S. Cons. Reg. 1st	101
Ches. & Ohio ex Coup.	23	L. S. Cons. Coup. 2d	95½
Chicago & Alton 1st	112½	Marietta & Cin. 1st	105
Chic. & Alt. Income	105½	M. C. Cons. 7s, 1902	100⅞
C., B. & Q. 8s	115	N. J. Southern 1st 7s	45
C., B. & Q. Cons. 7s	107	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	101
C., R. I. & Pac. 1st 7s	109	N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	102¼
C. R. I. & P. S. F. I. 6s	93	N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E	99½
Den. R. R. of N. J. 1st	111¼	N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub	99½
C. R. of N. J. Conv	105¾	N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	102¼
L. & W. B. Con. guar	95½	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C	118½
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, 1910	92⅝	N. Y. C. & H. 1st	118
M. & St. P. 1st 7s, R.D.	87	H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., 1885	112
M. & St. P. 1st, La C. D.	94	Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	110⅝
M. & St. P. 1st, C. & M.	83¼	Harlem 1s 7s, Reg.	110
M. & St. P. Cons. S. F.	73	North Missouri 1st	90
Chic. & N. W. S. Fund	108	Ohio & M. Cons. S. F.	89
Chic. & N. W. Int. bs.	99	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	87½
Chic. & N. W. Con. os.	93½	Ohio & M. 2d. Cons.	66¼
Chic. & N. W. Sod. bds.	91	Ohio & Miss. Sinking	24
Chic. & N. W. C. G. bs.	87¼	C. Pac., Cal. & Or. 1st	89½
Peninsula 1st Conv.	98	C. P. State Aid Bonds	106
Chic. & Mil. 1st	98	C. Pac. L. G. ods	92
Winona & St. P. 1st	70	Western Pac. bds	96
Winona & St. P. 2d. 5s	54	Union Pac. 1st bds	102½
C., C. & I. 1st 7s, S. F.	100½	Union Pac. L. G. 7s	97½
Del., Lack. & W. 3d	86½	Union Pacific S. F	86½
Del., Lack. & W. 7s, C.	118	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	79½
Morris & Essex 1st	113½	Pac. R. 1st Car. bds	60
Morris & Essex 2d	108	Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	65
Morris & Es'x 1st, C. G'd	106⅞	Pac. R. 7s, gt'd by Mo.	102¼
Erie 1st, Extended	105	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	115
Erie 2d 7s, 'Y. S	105⅝	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	107
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 7s	86	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	107¼
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st 6s	86	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	115
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Cv.	77½	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	107¼
Dub. & Sioux City 1st	104	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	115
Dub. & S. City 2d Div.	104	P., Ft. W. & Chic. 2d	107¼
Cedar Falls & Minn. 1st	80	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic. 1st	87
Ind'p'l's, Bl'm'n & W. 1st	87	Ind'p'l's, Bl'm'n & W. 2d	87
Mich. So. 7 p. c. 1st	100¼	Clev. & Pitts. Con. S. F.	104½
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	105⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 4th S. F.	102
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.	106⅜	Clev. & Pitts. 5th S. F.	86
Cleve. & Tol. N. bds.	103	Col., Chio. & Ind. 1st	45½
C., P. & Ash. O. bds.	103	St. L. & Iron M. 1st	90½
C., P. & Ash. N. bds.	101¾	Alton & T. H. 1s	105
D., Mon. & Tol. bds.	101	Alton & T. H. 2d 7s	85½
		Ala. & T. H. 1st 7s, G.	36½
		Ala. & T. H. 2d 7s	30
		Va. & n. bds., '66	40
		Va. & n. bds., '67	40
		Va. 6s, Con. bds	70
		Va. 6s, ex m. coup	65
		Va. 6s, Com. 2d ser	45
		Va. 6s, Def. bds	8¾
		Dist. of Col. 3-65, 1924	69¼

And the following for City bank shares:

America	150	Gold Exchange	123
American Exchange	115	Imp. & Traders'	190
Central National	101	Merchants'	122¾
Chemical	1600	Ninth National	75
City	300	Park	138
First National	300	Phenix	99
Fourth National	97½	Union	140
Gallatin National	135		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—NOV. 8.
Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	105¼	105⅜
City 6s, new	108¾	109⅛
Camden and Amboy Railroad	132	132½
Pennsylvania Railroad	50¾	*50⅞
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55⅜	55⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	62⅜	62½
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	*45	
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	20	20⅛
Northern Central Railroad	32	32½
Lehigh Navigation	50¾	50⅞
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	103⅞	

*Ex dividend.

The regular guaranteed quarterly dividend on the new guaranteed stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company will be paid on and after Dec. 1, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

For the month of October, 1875	$1,606,000
For the month of October, 1874	1,465,514
For the month of October, 1873	1,375,470
Earnings first ten months, 1875	14,086,183
Earnings first ten months, 1874	11,770,713
Earnings first ten months, 1873	11,574,976

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 8, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	6	Hides, bales	12
Beans, bbls	346	Molasses, bbls	616
Beef, bbls	3	Lead, pigs	880
Beef, pkgs	200	Leather, sides	10,631
Broom Corn, bales	44	Pecans, pks	23
B. E. Peas, bags	259	Pea-nuts, bags	309
Flour, bbls	27,074	Sugar, bbls	227
Meal, bbls	100	Syrup, bbls	25
Wheat, bushels	284,186	Beef, pks	312
Corn, bushels	21,750	Pork, pkg	101
Oats, bushels	22,850	Cut-meat, pkgs	982
Rye, bushels	800	Lard, tcs	457
Malt, bushels	1,250	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,020
Barley, bushels	68,443	Butter, pkgs	4,002
Peas, bushels	6,000	Cheese, pkgs	5,700
C. S. Oil, bbls	600	Starch, pkgs	900
Copper, bbls	172	Stearine, pkgs	50
Cotton, bales	3,591	Tallow, pkgs	150
Dried Fruit, pkgs	2	Tobacco, hhds	163
Eggs, bbls	1,704	Tobacco, pkgs	902
Eggs, bbls	12	Wool, bales	314
Hops, bales	310	Whisky, bbls	479
Hides, No	1,042		

ASHES—Dull at $5@5 50 for Pots, and $7 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lb.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted 14c. ℘ lb. lower on a light movement; 5,000 bags by the A. W. Parker, at Baltimore, rumored sold on private terms....The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 4,097 bags; sales, week ending this morning, 500 bags; stock in first hands to-day here, 82,079 bags; and at all ports, 126,067 bags, including 60,016 bags at Baltimore, 1,000 bags at Savannah, 13,369 bags at New-Orleans, 7,600 bags at Galveston, and 4,000 bags at Mobile.... Other kinds dull and nominal....We quote invoices: Rio: good, 19½c.; good ordinary, 17¾c.@18c.; fair, 19¼c.; good, 19¾c.@19¾c.; prime, 20c.@20¼c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 17¼c.@20¾c., gold; Santos fair to good invoices, 18¾c.@20c.; Java ordinary, 25c.@29c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 19½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 19½c.@21c.; San Domingo, 18c.@18½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in very moderate demand for early delivery at unchanged figures. Sales were officially reported for prompt delivery of 1,064 bales, (of which 460 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 599 bales to spinners, and 465 bales for export....The movements for forward delivery have been on a restricted scale, with prices ruling stronger. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,400 bales, (of which 1,800 bales were on Saturday evening, and 12,600 bales to-day,) with 2,400 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with November option closing at 13¼c.@13 9-32c.; December, 13¼c.; January, 13 7-32c.; February, 13⅜c.; March, 13 9-16c.; April, 13¾c.@13 25-32c.; May, 13 15-16c.; June, 14⅛c.; July, 14¼c.; August, 14 11-32c.@14 13-32c. ℘ lb., showing an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c. ℘ lb....The receipts at this port since our last have been 3,591 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 38,153 bales, against 37,425 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 66,377 bales, against 57,656 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 989,192 bales, against 851,150 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. ....Unsold lots and exports to Great Britain from the shipping ports, 19,902 bales; to the Continent, 6,040 bales....Stock in New-York, 86,901 sales; Consolidated stock at the ports, 479,039 bales.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11 3-16	11 3-16	11 5-16	11 5-16
Strict Ordin'y	11 11-16	11 11-16	11 13-16	11 13-16
Good Ordinary	12 1-16	12 1-16	12 3-16	12 3-16
Strict Good Or.	12 11-16	12 11-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Low Middling	13	13	13⅛	13⅛
Strict Low M.	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 9-16	13 9-16
Middling	13 5-16	13 7-16	13 11-16	13 11-16
Good Middling	13 9-16	13 11-16	13 15-16	13 15-16
Strict Good M.	13 13-16	13 15-16	14 3-16	14 3-16
Middling Fair	14 3-16	14 5-16	14 9-16	14 9-16
Fair	14 15-16	15 1-16	15 5-16	15 5-16

Stained.

Good Ordinary	11 7-16	Low Middling	12⅝
Strict Good Ord	12 1-16	Middling	12 11-16

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate movement has been reported in State and Western Flour at rather easier prices. The main inquiry has been for shipping grades for export, in part for the London market. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,250 bbls. of all grades, including unsound lots, $3 75@$6 25; very inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 75; very poor to fancy superfine and Western at $5@$5 40, chiefly at $5 20@$5 35; inferior to very choice Extra State, $5 30@$5 75, mainly at $5 50@$5 70; very poor to fancy do., $5 75@$6 25; Choice to fancy Extra, $5 50@$7 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 35@$5 75, mainly at $5 60@$5 70, in lines; round-hoop Ohio at $5 40@$6 75 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, pain, $5 70@$7 50, and patent at $6 75@$9 50; Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 50@$7 50; fair to very choice Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, at $6@$7 75; Western White do., Extras, $6 10@$8 75: St. Louis Extras, $6 15@$8 75, the latter rate for choice; Extra Genesee, $6 25@$7 25 ℘ bbl....Included in the sales have been 6,900 bbls. shipping Extras, of which were 3,900 bbls. City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been moderately inquired for, with prices quoted in favor of purchasers in most cases. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,350 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 40 for Superfine, $5 50@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 85@$8 75 for ordinary to choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in light demand, at from $4 35@$5 35 for poor Fine to choice Superfine, and $5 40@$5 50 for very fancy Superfine. Sales, 320 bbls., chiefly at $5 10@$5 35 for Superfine....Corn-meal has been in slack request with in the range of from $3 30@$3 85 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 60 for Jersey and Pennsylvania; $3 80 for Golden Ear, and $3 90@$4 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales have been reported or 450 bbls....Corn-meal, in bags, $1 30@$1 75 ℘ 100 lb....Buckwheat Flour, $2 45@$2 75 ℘ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less confident demand, especially on export account, and has been quoted generally weaker in price, low grades having been especially heavy and irregular. Winter Wheat has been quite moderately sought after, part for shipment, and values have been quoted easier and unsettled; sales have been reported since our last of 275,000 bushels, at $1 35 for No. 1 Sheboygan; Spring afloat; $1 34@$1 35 for No. 1 Milwaukee, do.do. (while $1 35 was reported as bid, and $1 30@$1 32 asked for prime No. 2 Milwaukee do., which was quite scarce); $1 20@$1 23 for No. 3 Milwaukee do.; $1 14 @$1 15 for No. 3 Chicago Spring, (with $1 24 reported as the bid), and $1 26 asked for No. 2 do.; $1 10@$1 12 for rejected and inferior Spring, chiefly at $1 08 @$1 08½, (including 24,000 bushels, in store, at the latter rate); $1 50 for extra White Michigan; $1 10@$1 15 for inferior Red Western ℘ bushel. White Canada quoted at $1 40@$1 45, the latter for very choice. And for forward delivery, 24,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, last week in November, at $1 30 ℘ bushel....Corn has been scarce, and quoted a shade higher, on, however, a restricted business, for shipment as well as home use. Sales have been reported of 74,500 bushels at 76c. for sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat; 74½c. for do., in store; 75c. for steamer do. do., afloat; 76¾c. to 77c. for Yellow Western; 71c.@73c. for Unsound Mixed Western; 81c. for prime old White Southern; 76c. for new and old do. Mixed....Rye dull; sales quoted nominally at 88c.@90c....Barley quoted lower and in rather slack demand; sales, 19,000 bushels Canada West at $1 10@$1 20, the latter rate for bright....Malt, inactive and unsettled....Of Canada Peas, 9,000 bushels to arrive (prompt shipment) sold at $1 05, in bond, (per bushel), closing with this price reported bid, on export account....Oats have been offered less freely and quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, with a good demand noted, particularly for prime Mixed Western, which closed decidedly strong to the advance. Sales have been reported of 73,000 bushels at 50c. for strictly prime Mixed Chicago, afloat, (10,000 bushels) with 48½c. bid at the close for do., in store; 42c.@44c. for unsound to about prime Mixed Western, car lots; 47c.@54c. for poor to choice White Western, chiefly at 49c.@53c. for about fair ordinary to prime, and 53c. for choice White state, from store. And for forward delivery, prime Mixed Milwaukee was in request, with 50c. reported as bid for early arrival, none offering for prompt delivery....For Buckwheat in some demand at 72c. for state....Feed has been in demand within the range of $19@$27 as extremes, ℘ ton....Baled Hay has been more sought after, including shipping lots within the range of from 65c.@70c., and retailing qualities at 80c.@$1 05 ℘ 100 lb.; Clover, 55c.@56c.; Salt Hay, 55c.@60c.... Rye Straw has been salable and firm within the range of 65c.@95c.; Oat, 50c.@55c. ℘ 100 lb. The stock of Grain in this port to-day embraces 3,219,457 bushels Wheat, 1,112,998 bushels Corn, 79,355 bushels Rye, 277,400 bushels Barley, 249,936 bushels Malt, 316,591 bushels Oats, and 3,334 bushels Peas. The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,758,121 bushels, as against 5,502,253 bushels last Monday, and 6,652,300 bushels Nov. 9, 1874.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	Nov. 8, '75. Bushels.	Nov. 1, '75. Bushels.	Nov. 9, '74. Bushels.
Wheat	3,219,457	2,817,339	3,680,141
Corn	1,112,998	1,479,037	1,727,540
Oats	816,591	709,027	774,722
Barley	277,400	192,616	117,185
Rye	79,355	51,948	15,123
Peas	3,334	33,333	707
Malt	249,936	252,808	135,882
Grand total	5,758,121	5,502,253	6,652,300

MOLASSES—In the wholesale line business has been recently unimportant, and values have been more or less nominal....Refining Cubs, (invoices,) do to fair, 22c.@23c.; grocery do., 23c.@23¾c.; Barbadoes, 36c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@50c. and in the jobbing line Porto Rico selling slowly, quoted at 40c.@45c., the latter rate for choice, and ordinary to fancy New-Orleans (old crop) at 50c.@55c. ℘ gallon; New-Orleans, new crop, quoted at 30c....Sugar-house Molasses in very limited demand on the basis of 22c. for hhds. and 25c. for obls....Syrups have been in fair request, including Sugar-house at from 38c.@45c. and Molasses at 40c.@45c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in less request, and quoted easier in price, within the range of $1 85@$1 90 ℘ bbl. for strained to good Strained; $2 00@$2 30 for No. 2; $2 50@$3 50 for No. 1; $4 12½@$7 50 for Pale to extra Pale and Window Glass. ℘ 280 lb....Tar in light demand at $2 12½@$2 25 ℘ bbl....City Pitch at $2 20@$2 25....Spirits Turpentine has been in limited request, with merchantable for prompt delivery 41c.; sales 50 bbls.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in moderate demand at 6½c., in bulk, and 10½c.@10¾c., in shipping order, for early delivery. Sales, 600 bbls., in bulk, at 6⅞c.... Refined has been in fair request; quoted for early delivery, at 13¾c. ℘ gallon. Sales, 450 bbls. at 13 1-16c. @13¾c....Refined, in cases, at 17c.@19½c.....Naphtha at 10½c. for City....Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12¾c.@13c.....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 12¾c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less sought after, and quoted easier in part. Sales for early delivery of 220 bbls. Western Mess at $23@$23 25, chiefly at $23; Prime Mess quoted at $19 50@$20, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 50 ℘ bbl.....And for forward delivery sales of 350 bbls. Western Mess, February option, at $20.... Dressed Hogs in fair demand, with City at 9¾c.@ 10¾c. for heavy to very light....Cut-meats have been quite moderately dealt in at about steady prices; sales have been confined to job lots of City bulk stock within our range....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 9¾c. @10c.; Smoked Shoulders at 10¾c.@11c.; Pickled Hams at 13¼c.@14c.; Smoked Hams at 15¾c.@16c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12c.@13c.; Clear Bellies, in box, at 14¼c.@14¾c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in box, nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., nominal.... Bacon has been quiet and irregular in price. With sales reported of only 50 bxs. City Long Clear at 13¾c., with offerings reported for November at 13c.; Western Long Clear quoted at 12¾c.; Western Long and Short Clear, for January, at 11c.; and for November delivery at the West, 1,000 bxs. Long Clear on private terms....Lard has been moderately active, but quoted easier....Sales reported for early delivery of small lots of Western Steam at 13¼c.; 100 tcs. choice new do. at 13¾c.; Kettle at 13¾c.; 175 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 12¾c. @13c.; 515 tcs. No. 1 City at 12¾c.@12¾c.; 900 tcs. Refined, for Havana, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; and 100 tcs., for the Continent, at 13¼c.....And for forward delivery, sales of Western Steam, 1,500 tcs., November, at 13c., closing steady; 1,500 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 12 11-16c.....Beef has been quoted steady, on a fair jobbing inquiry. We quote new at $13 for Extra and $12 for Plain Mess; Prime Mess, $23; India Mess, $25; Packet at $16 50@$18; City Extra India Mess, $34@ $35....Beef Hams quiet at $23@$25 for choice to fancy....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs without important alteration.

SUGARS—Raw have been in moderate request at essentially unchanged prices. Sales, 300 hhds. refining Cuba at 7¾c.@8c.; 104 bxs. Clayed at 8c.; 200 hhds. Syrup and Molasses Sugar at 7¼c.@7¾c.; also (of late sales not previously made public) 1,600 hhds. refining Cuba at market rates....We quote fair refining Cuba at 7¾c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do. at 8 3-16c.@ 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¼c.@8¾c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¼c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7¼c.; Melado, 8¾c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in request, with Crushed quoted at 10¾c.@11c.; Powdered at 10¾c.@10¾c.; Granulated at 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; Cut Loaf at 11¼c.@11¾c.; A's at 9⅝c.@10c.; Yellow at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.

FREIGHTS—In the way of berth freights a moderately active movement has been reported, but at irregular rates. Grain and Provision figures for Liverpool showing a decline. The chartering business has been slow. Tonnage for Petroleum in some demand at about full quotations. Passages for Grain attracted little attention, and rates were somewhat nominal in the local market. Vessels for Cotton and Lumber have been moderately inquired for....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been by steam, 1,500 bales Cotton, 9d.@7-16d.; 2,000 bbls. do., (rumored as of through freight), at 3d. ℘ lb.; 1,400 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d.@7½d. ℘ bushel; 4,000 bxs. bacon at 35s.; 3,800 bxs. Cheese at 40s. ℘ ton. And by steam from Chicago via. New-York, free engagements of Provisions (of through freight) for November shipment, have been made on the basis of 75c. ℘ 100 lb. And by steam, from Chicago via Boston, (of through freight,) 1,500 pcs. Provisions at 72½c. ℘ 100 lb. Also, by steam from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) 3,000 to 3,500 bales Cotton at ¾d. ℘ lb., mostly forward shipments. And four ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported thence,) at ¾d. ℘ lb. ....For London, by steam, 3,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 16,000 bushels Grain at 9d. ℘ standard bushel; 400 bales Hops at ¾d. ℘ lb.; 200 tcs. Beef at 8s. ℘ tierce; 700 bbls. Sugar, reported at 37s. 6d.; 70 ckgs. Grease at 45s.; 250 Wet-salted Hides at 40s. ℘ ton....For Glasgow, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 3s. ℘ bbl.; 20,000 bushels Wheat at 8¾d.; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels do., at 10d. ℘ bushel....For the United Kingdom direct, three vessels, with Cotton, from Wilmington, were rumored, but without reliable particulars....For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, with about 3,500 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ℘ quarter....For the Continent, a Norwegian bark, 370 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (privileges excluding Amsterdam,) at 4s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, small shipments of Lard have been made at 45s. ℘ ton, and Grain engaged at 8d. for Corn, and 10d. asked, within which range 40,000 bushels Grain were recently engaged for the steamer of Nov. 17....For Bremen, a ship, with Cotton from New-Orleans (reported thence) at ¾d. ℘ lb....For Hamburg, by steam, 500 tcs. Lard at 47s. 6d. ℘ ton, and 100 pkgs. Honey at 18 reichmarks ℘ 100 gallons....For Vienna, a Portuguese schooner, 195 tons, with Grain from Philadelphia, on owner's account....For Gibraltar and orders, an Italian brig, (now at Boston), 180 tons, to clean, at 60c. ℘ ton, cargo Petroleum, from Philadelphia, on private terms....For Trieste, an Italian

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 9, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—Led Astray—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. K. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—Richard II.—Edwin Booth, Mr. Fisher.

WALLACK'S.—Caste—George Honey.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Exhibition of Works of Art, Mechanics, and Agriculture.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—Vaudevills and Variety Entertainment.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—Humpty Dumpty—(Pantomime)—Mr. George L. Fox.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—Variety Entertainment.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Les Jocrisses de l'Amour.—MM. Barnere and Thebonst.

PARK THEATRE.—The Mighty Dollar—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—School for Scandal—Mr. John Gilbert.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—Novelty and Variety Entertainment—Tony Pastor.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque, Negro Comicalities—Cotton and Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—Dramatic and Variety Entertainment.

COLOSSEUM.—Grand Spectacle Diorama of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—Græco-Roman Wrestling Match between Prof. Miller and M. Chistol.

EAGLE THEATRE.—Songs, Dances, Drama, Farce—Mr. Josh Hart.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—Vaudevills and Novelty Entertainment.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings, &c. Day only.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MR. ROBERT BROWNING'S NEW POEM.

We shall publish in our edition of Sunday next the first part of a new poem by Mr. Robert Browning, author of the "Ring and the Book," "Fifine at the Fair," "Balaustion's Adventure," and other works. The new poem is entitled

"THE INN ALBUM,"

and consists of a very powerful and original story, which cannot fail to be read with absorbing interest by all classes of our readers. We have already received the advance sheets by a special arrangement with the author, and the first two divisions of the poem will appear in this journal on Sunday next.

We must do Mr. Tilden the justice to acknowledge that he is a better political manager than John Kelly. He would probably never have committed the blunder of waging war upon Recorder Hackett to gratify a personal spite, or of putting up for office some of Tweed's Judges and Police Justices while boasting of "Reform." Mr. Tilden undoubtedly expected a majority for his State candidates at least equal to that which elected him last year, and some of his supporters—shrewd men, too—confidently predicted that the Democratic majority would go anywhere from 75,000 to 100,000. It is only 17,000, and of course the Tilden management is partially under a cloud. Nevertheless, it is worth the while of the Republican leaders to inquire closely into the falling off in the Republican vote in such counties as St. Lawrence and Suffolk. It is generally understood that the Governor has used a great deal of money in this canvass, and probably local causes of dissatisfaction have combined to assist his efforts. But these causes should be carefully tracked out and made clear to the people. We must guard against them next year. In order to assist in gathering up information on this subject, we have sent an experienced correspondent to the chief strongholds of the Republican Party in the State, with instructions to find out as far as possible the true reasons of dissatisfaction, wherever dissatisfaction may exist. We hold that we cannot begin to prepare too soon for next year's work. It would be a fatal blunder to leave everything to be done at the last moment.

The Board of Aldermen share the opinion of the *World* that the Tammany candidates were defeated last Tuesday because of the reduction of the wages of the laborers on the public works of the City. That representative demagogue, Alderman Purroy, yesterday introduced a resolution whose preamble states that the people of the City "have declared in the most emphatic and unmistakable terms against the wisdom of the reduction of the laborers' wages by the heads of departments." The people of the City have declared nothing of the kind. They have simply let it be understood "in the most emphatic and unmistakable terms" that they do not propose to hand over the government of the City to John Kelly, and that they want no more of the agents whom he selects to do his dirty work, whether their sphere of influence be the Board of Aldermen or elsewhere. Mr. Purroy would have had a personal application of that decision had the anti-Kelly vote in his district got the same opportunity of expression as it did on the county ticket.

It is making a very large draft on public credulity to pretend that the 14,500 votes which District Attorney Phelps received this year over the combined vote of Wales and Ottendorfer last year, were cast by people who disapproved of paying City labor at market rates. There were 4,664 people who voted for Mayor last year who did not vote at all for the County ticket of this year. A certain proportion of them may have been City laborers who would not vote for Kelly's nominees, in spite of his declared opposition to the reduction of their wages, and whom the terror of the Tammany Hall spy system prevented from voting for the opposition candidates. But it is simply monstrous to pretend that the whole 20,000 votes which Wickham polled in 1875, and which Olney failed to receive in 1876, represent people who are in favor of conducting the business of the City on communistic principles. More than half the Republican and Anti-Tammany gain of the year has been obtained above Fourteenth street. The average gain all over the City is about twenty-five per cent., and when we find that average maintained in the Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards, while among the dense laboring population of the Tenth Ward the gain falls to three-fourths per cent., it is easy enough to appreciate how gross is the misrepresentation which claims that "the decision of the sovereign people" is on the side of robbing one portion of the community to pay another.

Canal reports were the commonest feature of daily life just before election; let us hope that Gov. Tilden has not been so exhausted by his recent labors in this City as to render him unable to pursue his reforms. He will still have the Canal Board under his entire control, and the Republicans in the State Legislature will undoubtedly support him in every attempt to bring the guilty contractors to the punishment which they deserve. We are told by the Democratic organs that the wicked canal thieves of Dutchess County have "gone back" on the Governor, but that ought not to discourage him. If canal reform is anything better than an electioneering sham, we ought soon to see some of the canal "bosses" put out of the way of doing further harm.

A melancholy story, told by the survivors of the wrecked brig *Helen G. Rich* in our columns to-day, would furnish a plot for a "sensation" novel, far stranger than any which might be conjured up by the imagination. It seems that after this brig was cast away on a sand key, off the coast of Cuba, some of the people from the wreck saw signs of human occupation on an islet not far away. Rowing to this, they found the hull of a large iron vessel which had been cast on this lonely shore, and, near by, in various positions, were the remains of four men—the only survivors of the crew. These had apparently been starved to death. They left no sign of their nationality or origin. It was only evident that a large vessel had been wrecked on this key about a year ago, and that the crew, after constructing a rude shelter from the weather, had died of starvation. So far as we know, they have not been missed. The wreck is not yet identified as the relic of any vessel whose fate has heretofore been unknown. The simple story of the wrecked men who found this dreadful memorial is all that there is to guide conjecture to the terrible fate of a ship's crew.

Malacca is a British territory, one of the so-called Straits Settlements on the west side of the Malay peninsula. The intelligence that the natives have risen and killed the British Resident would possess little importance to the rest of the world, if it were not for the fact that a considerable trade in "straits tin," rattan, and other commercial products is carried on between that region and the United States. A civil war there is sure to make itself felt in the markets of the world. The issue of such a contest will be one which will leave the Malays more than ever in the hands of the British Government; for the vengeance of Great Britain will not only be swift but most complete. Since Rajah Brooke subjugated Sarawak, all foreigners are regarded with suspicion, and the present revolt is probably the outburst of a feeling of hostility which has long been suppressed.

Official returns of the State election in Massachusetts show some curious results. The total vote of the State for Governor, in 1875, was 172,240, of which Rice had 83,225, Gaston had 78,246, and Baker, the Prohibition candidate, had 8,965. Mr. Adams, supported by the Springfield *Republican*, had 1,774 votes, and Wendell Phillips had 30, both of which may be regarded as compliments without special meaning. In 1874, the total Gubernatorial vote was 185,990, showing a considerable decrease for 1875. But in this decrease the Democrats were most largely interested. Their vote in 1875 is 18,130 less than it was in the previous year, while the Republicans have lost only 6,119 on last year's vote. As it is, Rice's plurality over Gaston is 4,979. The scattering vote—by which we mean all that cast for candidates other than Rice or Gaston—is much larger than it was last year; but the Republican candidate has succeeded in making a decided inroad upon the accidental Democratic majority of 1874.

By the wreck of the steam-ship *Pacific*, plying between San Francisco, Victoria, B. C., and Portland, Oregon, about one hundred and sixty lives have been lost. The details of this disaster are few, as the sole survivor of those on board, after floating on a fragment of the wreck for nearly three days, was too far reduced when rescued to be able to give any intelligible account of the sad affair. It is likely, however, that the ship foundered at sea. She was an old vessel, a side-wheel steamer of about nine hundred tons burden, and had been in active service on the coast for many years. The coast between San Francisco and British Columbia is full of dangers, as it is rocky and not well buoyed and lighted. This fatal wreck will recall to many of our readers the loss of the *Brother Jonathan*, some ten years since, when Gen. Wright and many well-known citizens were drowned near the place where the *Pacific* was probably lost.

NEXT YEAR'S TAXES.

The provisional estimates for 1876 have been submitted to the Board of Aldermen, accompanied by a series of "explanations," which explain nothing. They simply reiterate in a number of clumsily-varied phrases the statement that the Board of Apportionment thinks this or the other appropriation sufficient for the purpose to which it is to be devoted. It would have been rather more pertinent had the board attempted to explain why certain departments have been compelled to submit to a reduction on their expenditures of this year, while others are to be allowed to exceed them. The unreflecting tax-payer may derive some consolation from the statement that the Department of Public Works has been voted by the Board of Apportionment $719,500 less than it asked for. But when it is discovered that this most wasteful and corrupt of City departments gets $54,000 more than it got for the current year, there is obviously very little ground for satisfaction left.

After all the "explanations" of the Board of Apportionment, the fact, unfortunately, remains that the estimates for 1876 will call for a higher rate of taxation than did the estimates for 1875. This, too, in spite of a saving of three-quarters of a million on State taxes and of another three-quarters on the payment for the Fourth Avenue Improvement. It need hardly be stated that the ability of the holders of real and personal estate in this City to pay taxes is not on the increase, and that the state of the times requires the enforcement of a very decided system of economy in City expenditures. There is very little chance of the Board of Aldermen originating any suggestion in this matter which will be of the slightest value. As their custom has been, they will probably decrease the appropriations of the departments from which they have nothing to expect in the shape of patronage, and increase those of the Department of Public Works, whose "labor tickets" form part of the spoils of office and political prominence. As usual, also, the Board of Apportionment will probably pay no attention to the recommendations of the Board of Aldermen, and the end of December will find us in possession of substantially the same budget as that which has just been completed.

The remedy for extravagant expenditures and the consequent high taxes must be found in the Legislature. The time has come when a general reduction should be effected in the salaries of the official staff of the City, from the Mayor downward. A reduction of from ten to twenty per cent. could be effected on the salary of every officer which is fixed by law, with perceptible advantage to the tax-payers, and without the slightest detriment to the public service. The incomes of nine-tenths of the people of this City have certainly shrunk from ten to twenty per cent. since 1873, and there is no reason why the remuneration of public servants should not follow the general rule. The reduction of the salaries of departmental subordinates should be left with the head of the department. No uniform rule could be established by legislation to meet their case, and it might become impossible to obtain the services of competent men for special positions by applying a general percentage of reduction. A clean sweep should be made of all special legislation under which the superfluous crowd of court attendants are allowed to feed at the public crib. Some authority should have power to strictly limit the number of clerks, doorkeepers, &c., who do so much to swell the cost of the Judiciary Department of the City.

By way of relieving us from the interminable squabbles over the wages of City laborers, the City should be prevented from carrying out under its own superintendence any public works which can possibly be done by contract. The increase of the Municipal debt must be peremptorily and finally checked, and any legislation which accomplishes that will also go far to settle the labor question. When the premature and wastefully-conducted work on up-town boulevards is stopped, the influence of the boulevard laborer will cease to be a disturbing element in local politics, and the bonds out of whose proceeds he is paid will cease to swell, month after month, the monstrous aggregate of the City debt. Legislation of the character indicated cannot be introduced too early in the session. The expenses of the City will continue to run on at the rate established by the Board of Apportionment from the beginning of the year. The sooner the Legislature comes to the relief of the tax-payers the more appreciable will be the saving on the taxation of next year.

A HINT TO CONGRESSMEN.

It is interesting to notice the generous unanimity with which the late Congressman Jenckes is eulogized as a "useful legislator." Of course, we must expect to hear almost unalloyed praise of a man whose death has removed him out of the sharp competition of public life. But it is quite likely that during his lifetime Mr. Jenckes' political opponents would have united with his friends in conceding to him the possession of the traits which now seem to have been conspicuous in him. So many men, nowadays, manage to get into place, and to hold place, by the exercise of merely showy qualities, that it is encouraging to find, now and then, an instance in which practical business man is acknowledged to have been a successful legislator. More than this, Mr. Jenckes has been very justly compared to another eminently practical Congressman—the late William Pitt Fessenden—in his disregard of all the arts of popularity. Like the famous Maine Senator, the Rhode Island Congressman was almost rude in his contempt of public opinion when it was opposed to his own judgment. How different this was from the course of conduct usually adopted by public men it is not necessary to point out here.

A great majority of the men in Congress and State Legislatures seem to think that it is necessary that they should address themselves directly to their constituents, and continually appeal to them from their place in the Capitol. The men who talk "for Bunkum," and work for the same admiring constituency, are very numerous. Multitudes of votes are cast in Congress, at each session, against the convictions of Senators and Representatives, for the sake of gaining popular favor. And not a few deserving measures have been lost in Congress, or have tardily secured a final passage, because a majority of Congressmen were doubtful about their popularity at home. On one occasion a much-praised Representative, who had favored in the House a reform bill, which, if enacted, would have cut off members' perquisites, rushed over to the Senate and besought Mr. Fessenden's aid in preventing any further action on the measure. He explained to the Senator that so many men in the House had voted for the bill (to secure the applause of the country) that it had actually been passed by mistake. The Senator grimly said to the Representative, "My dear ——, when you are as old as I am you will learn that a national reputation cannot be made on fourpence-ha'penny votes like that." But Fessenden was not the man to bid for "a national reputation," even if it could have been made for him by such dishonest means.

As the business of legislation is now conducted, the real work of a Congressional session is done in the committee-rooms. The open session is mainly devoted to the "grinding," which gives a formal finish to what has elsewhere been practically accomplished. The cogent argument and clear analysis are required in the committee, not in the House. It is true that some of the speech-making on the floor of House or Senate is useful in informing the country; possibly it has influence in shaping public opinion. But, for the most part, the speeches which load the columns of the printed record of Congress have no purpose but that of making political capital for the orators. The smart, showy talkers, who can spin fine words, false sentiment, and cheap rhetoric, may command the ear of the people. It is by no means certain that their reputation is worth much, however, and it is clear that a fame secured in this way does not last long. And looking over the rolls of successive sessions of Congress, it is encouraging to find that the men who have contented themselves with faithful and business-like application to Congressional duty have been approved at home. It is not true that a Congressman must practice the arts of a demagogue in order to keep his seat. Nor is it true that the Congressman who is eternally chasing after appropriations for his "deestrict" is sure of an abiding hold on the good will of his constituents. Here are two men, at least, Fessenden and Jenckes, who were not of the "magnetic" sort of statesmen, nor of the oily variety of politicians, but who, nevertheless, had the implicit confidence of the people, and were often returned to Congress.

The fact is that people do not always wait until a man is dead to ask the question, What has he done? Speech-making does not answer that question. No amount of sentimental patriotism will satisfy the voter of to-day. What is wanted in Congress, and in Legislatures generally, is the business legislator. We may lament the decline of oratory, but when we are obliged to note the decay of business ability in the law-making of the country, we shall have a more serious loss to contemplate. To the average Congressman, it doubtless seems discouraging and unpromising to be confined to the dull details of committee work and the routine of legislation. But there are many examples of the highest success being achieved in this direction. Not a few men, going straightforward with the duties of Senator or Representative, without anxiety for applause "at home," have found themselves strong where their strength ought to lie—with their constituents.

THE STATE OF EASTERN EUROPE.

It has, no doubt, been a matter of surprise to our readers that the insurrection on the frontiers of Europe of the Christians against the "infidel," the Sclaves against the Turk, has not drawn into it some of the neighboring powers, great or small. Servia has an equal hatred with Herzegovina of the Ottoman rulers, and a profound sympathy with the unhappy *rayahs* of that country. Her people are singularly warlike and quarrelsome, and if the independence of the Christian subjects of the Porte should at length be obtained, the first gain would be to Servia, in securing a new ally, if not a confederate, under one government, against their common and detested enemy. Should Herzegovina succeed, either by arms or by the intervention of the European powers, one of the natural and long-expected results would be a confederacy of the Principalities and outlying States on the borders of Europe—a future barrier against both Turkey and Prussia. Of this union of Sclavonic and other Christian races, the Servians would be the natural leaders. But Servia, though boiling over with excitement, remains quiet; and both Prince and Parliament express themselves in the most cautious and discreet manner as to the struggle and the duty of their country in the matter.

Again, Austria has a very direct and important interest in the insurrection. Millions of her people are Sclaves, and sympathize profoundly in this war with the Crescent. She has only to imitate our course in the war between Mexico and Texas, and allow individuals and parties to cross the frontier, and arms and provisions to be sent, in aid of the insurgents, and it would not be many months before the last of the hated Turkish *agas* and tax-gatherers, along with the soldiers, would be driven out of the Province, and Herzegovina become a district or *comitat* of Hungary. All this too might be accomplished, possibly, without an open war with Turkey. The Sclavonians of Hungary would be profoundly grateful to the Imperial Cabinet for such a policy, and become its firm supporters. The bitter oppression of their co-religionists or of their fellow-Sclavonians, would then at length be ended, and Austro-Hungary become their patron and defender. But so far from the Imperial Government inclining in this direction, Count Andrassy has recently in a public address pledged the Government to avoid all mingling in this struggle, and by all means to preserve peace, the Hungarian Parliament applauding with ardor these pacific expressions.

Russia, it might be thought, would take the profoundest interest in this outbreak. Every tale of insult by Paganism to the churches, shrines, and images of the Greek Church, must arouse a thrill of horror among the superstitious and devout Russian peasantry. Every fresh instance of oppression by Turkish tax-gatherers on Christian peasants, every injustice inflicted by arbitrary Pashas and corrupt Judges on the unhappy *rayahs*, must pass from mouth to mouth from the Danube to the Vistula, among that peasantry who feel the ties of common faith, and prepare for that deep explosion of wrath among the Sclavonians which is yet to utterly shatter the Turkish power in Europe. It would need but a gesture from the father of the race to set in motion a force which would utterly sweep the Turks back to the Dardanelles, and even out of Constantinople itself. But no sign is made by the Czar. On the contrary, his movements are all pacific. It is apparent that Russia, Austria, and Germany are in accord on the Turkish question. And that agreement, at least, does not tend to any participation in the strife. What is the meaning of this remarkable pacific policy by all the powers neighboring to the territory of Turkey and her rebellious provinces?

The great reason is, of course, obvious—their fear of one another, and the necessity they all feel of not disturbing the balance of power. The materials beneath the surface now in Europe are too explosive to permit any power to light the torch of war, even in a struggle with the most contemptible antagonist. A war with Turkey waged by Russia or Austria might bring all Europe into it, and change many of its political divisions. Moreover, the dreaded "race question" comes in. Austria has trouble enough now with the Sclavonians in her limits. She would scarcely desire to increase their numbers or their representatives in her Parliament. The new union is a balance between Austria and Hungary. A new province might unsettle it and create new complications. Moreover, she is poor and tax-laden. Her only reasonable policy is peace. The insurrection must lead to reform. It may lead to banishing Turkey from Europe, but it can hardly create a great war.

INFANT PRODIGIES.

Every one applauds the rescue of the poor little trapeze slave, "Prince Leo." Mr. Bergh, who has devoted his life to works of humanity, has never done a better service than on this occasion. "Prince Leo," it appears, is only seven years old, but he has been made to perform nightly in a "variety show" in this City feats that are dangerous even when undertaken by a man of iron nerves and trained muscle. The man who held him in bondage treated him with brutal cruelty, and kept him in the densest ignorance. His childish frame has been warped and irreparably injured by the unnatural strain to which it has been subjected, and his life has been in constant danger, not merely from the hazardous feats which he performed in public, but from the blows and kicks which formed his master's system of teaching. Even the audience which was witnessing the child's performance on Saturday night applauded the officers who interrupted it by marching both master and slave to the station-house; and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children won a new title to the gratitude of all decent people by rescuing the miserable little "Prince" from his cruel slavery.

The action of the society in this instance ought to be only the beginning of a systematic effort to break up the demoralizing business of exhibiting infant prodigies on the stage. The children who ride on the bicycle, or who are made to mimic the contortions of the adult acrobats, or who risk their lives on the tight rope and the trapeze, are proper subjects for the protection of the society, although they may not be actually beaten or kicked. To induce a child to undertake muscular feats that must inevitably be injurious to its fragile frame and undeveloped muscles, is unquestionably an act of cruelty which should never be permitted in any Christian community. Still more deserving of reprobation is the practice of teaching children of tender age to publicly sing the songs and mimic the manners of concert-hall singers. Of late years this has become one of the usual attractions at the lower class of variety theatres. A sadder spectacle can hardly be imagined than that of a little girl of five or six years old singing, with luring looks and immodest gestures, the idiotic comic songs which depend for their popularity solely upon their expressed or suggested indecency. It is creditable to human nature that while audiences applaud these performances, it is mainly in order to express their sympathy for the miserable little creatures who are thus made to blaspheme the innocence of childhood. That the performance itself is unpleasant, even to the roughest audience, can be readily learned from the comments made by the spectators.

There ought to be a law forbidding the exhibition of infant prodigies. The place for babies after 8 o'clock at night, is bed. However unobjectionable may be the nature of the public performance which they are made to give, the mere fact that it requires their presence in the foul air, and amid the unwholesome associations of a theatre during the hours when they ought to be asleep, is enough to utterly condemn it. The society that has rescued "Prince Leo," may count upon the warm support of the community if it will continue its work until the last of the infant prodigies is rescued from the stage. If additional legislation is needed, it can probably be obtained without difficulty. Even without it, the law under which the rescue of the little trapeze slave was effected will doubtless enable the society to render the exhibition of babies on the stage a hazardous, and therefore unprofitable, business.

THE HOCKING VALLEY STRIKE.

Columbus, Ohio, Nov. 8.—The coal-miners' strike in Hocking Valley continues. The operator, who last week acceded to the demands of the miners, has withdrawn his agreement because other operators refuse the advance to sixty cents per ton. The miners at the Tunnel mines, Perry County, who have been paid sixty-two cents, are on a strike for sixty-eight cents. Five coal trains on the Hocking Valley road have been withdrawn.

AMUSEMENTS.

"CASTE" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The performance of "Caste" offered at Wallack's Theatre last evening may fairly be accounted as one of the very best representations ever given in that house. Absolutely nothing was wanting to its symmetry, and the rendering of Robertson's comedy progressed with uninterrupted smoothness from the opening scene unto the dénouement. "Caste" has been acted very often in this City, and it has often been played exceedingly well. We do not think, however, that it has been interpreted with equal excellence of ensemble, and with as large an exhibition of individual talent on the part of the actors on any previous occasion. Certain it is that the piece never elicited more applause or heartier merriment than last night, and a record of this fact is most to the point. Mr. George Honey, who made his first appearance in New-York as *Eccles*, promptly stepped into the good graces of the public. Mr. Honey, who was in England the original representative of the character, had yesterday to struggle against the recollections left by Mr. Stoddart's personation of the same individual. We have no hesitation in saying that we much prefer the new-comer's performance. It revealed, indeed, no novel aspect of the almost traditional inebriate, but it was devoid of much of the exaggeration with which Mr. Stoddart's work is habitually tinged, and it very rarely indeed—only in one or two little instances toward the end of the comedy—overstepped the limits of art and betrayed anything approaching self-consciousness or a desire for effect. Mr. Montague pictured *George D'Alroy* with all the charm with which this highly-sympathetic gentleman is wont to endow personages of this semi-romantic order, and he went further than this, even, for he dealt with the vigorous passages of the piece with a firmness and dignity he has seldom had an opportunity to display. Mr. Stevenson—also a new-comer—supplied a capital sketch of *Hawtree*, marked, as was Mr. Honey's *Eccles*, by an entire absence of affectation. And Mr. Holland acted pleasantly and carefully as *Sam Gerridge*. The ladies concerned in the representation were Misses Dyas and Germon and Mme. Ponisi. Miss Dyas has unquestionably had more trying tasks to contend with than the rôle of *Esther* imposes, and hence it may not be quite fair to the lady to set down this latest achievement as her most successful. It is hard to realize, however, that *Esther* could be better played, and the part surely has never had a more touching or more powerful interpreter in New-York than Miss Dyas approved herself last night. The *Polly Eccles* of Miss Germon is well-known and well-remembered as a singularly exuberant personation; and of Mme. Ponisi's *Marquise* it is only incumbent upon us to mention its perfect accord with the requisites of the author. "Caste," it is nearly superfluous to add, is superbly set at Wallack's, and the bountiful plaudits and the repeated calls before the curtain which accompanied its rendering yesterday leave no doubt that the results of its reproduction will amply reward the labor and material outlay which preceded it.

MR. BOOTH'S REPRESENTATIONS.

The infrequency of the representations of "Richard II." is somewhat against, although it does not necessarily controvert, the eulogy of Coleridge, who esteemed it to be the most admirable of all Shakespeare's purely historical plays. If, however, such strong terms of praise can be at all sustained, it must be in respect to the merits of the tragedy as a closet piece, for, as an acting work, it assuredly does not stand well beside several with which the public is better acquainted. Nevertheless, it would not be altogether fair to gauge its possibilities for stage representation, by its performance last evening at the Fifth Avenue Theatre. The actors had for a time got out of the well-worn groves of tragedy, they had to speak a new and unfamiliar text, and so there was a good deal of constraint and awkardness in action, and some very halt utterance. Nor did it appear either that in the earlier stages of the play Mr. Booth was in a state of thorough preparedness. He was at times hesitating and uneven, he transposed words, righted them again, and, in brief, it appeared that he was acting a part which sat uneasily upon him, rather than fusing his own identity with it. This disappointing, inadequate interpretation ran all through the first act, and well into the second, and so far had the audience lapsed into seeming indifference that the greatly-improved scene at the end of the latter failed to evoke anything more than a slight indication of warmth. But the memory of these defects hardly outlived the third act, in which *Richard*, from the ramparts of the castle, parleys with *Northumberland*, and subsequently confronts *Bolingbroke*, while a full and noble atonement came in the fourth act, which was, according to Mr. Booth's best methods and inspirations. Here there were no hesitating imperfections, no simulation revealing its shallow mockery, even no Edwin Booth, but instead, the unsceptred yet hardly un-Kinged *Richard*, swayed by all the contending emotions of that torturing moment. In this act were truly shown the pathos of suffering, the pride that could pluck royalty from abasement, the compulsory humility that could yield a crown, the nobility that could rebuke the usurper, the vacillations of a weak character, and the flashing ire that made the dethroned monarch still grand and kingly in his adversity. If the question be asked whether, after all things are considered and every balance is nicely struck, the addition of "Richard II." to Mr. Booth's répertoire will be likely to swell the proud record of his achievements, it can scarcely be answered affirmatively. The impersonation is of a feebler mold than most of his other performances. The scene alluded to is beyond doubt very fine, but it will not give the entire impersonation such character as to make it permanently interesting. Much of what we conceive to be defective we take to belong to the character of *Richard* itself. It has not the clean-cut activity of purpose and of thought which makes his *Richelieu* stand out so grandly conspicuous, nor the subjectiveness and melancholy introspection whereby his *Hamlet* occupies so high a place in the record of great performances. It holds rather a neutral middle ground, and appears as a character to have in its texture such elements of weakness as are barely consistent with mighty revelations on the part of the actor. That the general effect of the impersonation may, however, be much bettered after some further performances seems quite likely. The rôle of *Bolingbroke* was committed to Mr. Harkins, and although creditably performed, it conveyed the idea of insufficient study. Mr. Harkins, however, and the other principal actors of the theatre, such as Mr. Barrymore, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Hardenberg, did well, all things considered, but we do not care to go into the general rank and file of small earls and nobles or episcopal "supers." Miss Emily Rigl filled the rôle of *The Queen*. The part, however, is somewhat reduced from the proportion it has in the reading edition, and the small rôle of *Henry Percy*, afterward the *Hotspur* of "Henry IV.," is altogether omitted. "Richard II." will be repeated to-night and on Wednesday and Friday.

LYCEUM THEATRE—OPERA BOUFFE.

The sentimental Spanish opera "Marina," in two acts, by Don Francisco Campodron, music by Don Emilio Arrieto, was presented at the Lyceum Theatre last night, for the first time in New-York, by the Mexican Juvenile Opera Troupe. The scene is laid in a fishing village on the coast of Catalonia, and the music, which is essentially Spanish throughout, was well rendered by the clever little actors. Although the spectator cannot for a moment divest himself of the consciousness that the male performers are little boys, notwithstanding the fact that they play their parts wonderfully well, the prima donna, Sen. Carmen, who last night filled the part of "Marina," produces an entirely different impression. Her acting is so perfect, both in gesture and facial expression, as well as in voice and manner, that one insensibly loses sight of her youth, and is led to take the same interest in her part as might be inspired by an actress of more mature age. While watching her it is impossible to realize that a child can so thoroughly adapt herself to a rôle of which the passions, and hopes, and fears of a grown woman are conspicuous elements. But she enters into the spirit of the play with such earnestness, abandon, and grace, withal, that her audience cannot help but follow her. The dialogue of "Marina," which is in verse, and very sprightly, was well rendered, and was frequently applauded by the Spanish part of the audience. Señorita Guadalupe was charming as *Teresa*, and Master Gabriel Moron, as *Roque*, the rough boatswain, was almost as good. Between the acts Señorita Guadalupe sang "La Paloma," with infinite archness of manner, and had to repeat the song and dance twice. She was followed by Senorita Soledad Unela y Moron, who interpreted a selection from "Ernani," and who, on being called out, gave the allegro of "Tacea la notte," from "Il Trovatore."

TO-NIGHT'S ORATORIO PERFORMANCE.

The Oratorio Society of New-York will perform this evening at Steinway Hall, in combination with Mr. Theodore Thomas' orchestra. Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul" is the work set down for interpretation, and as several soloists of reputation will give their assistance, the presumption is in favor of a very attractive entertainment.

FRENCH PLAYS AT THE LYCEUM.

This evening another subscription performance will occur at the Lyceum, and the sprightly comedy of Messrs. Barrière and Thèbonst, "Les Jocrisses de L'Amour," will be acted with that nice distribution of parts which is a feature of the French company's work.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

The lovers of a variety entertainment have no cause to complain either of the quality or quantity of the programme furnished at the Olympic Theatre. There is enough, certainly, to satisfy the most exacting taste, and the character of the various "acts" is quite up to the mark of those best known to the Metropolitan public. For the present week the principal attraction is the performance of Mlle. Lurlin, the "Water Queen," and Mr. James Watson, the "Man Fish." These persons eat, drink, and sleep, and go through with a variety of gymnastic exercises in a large tank filled with water. In addition to these achievements, the programme offers the usual allowance of dancing, singing, and negro minstrelsy. The audience last night was very large, and embraced every opportunity to testify their approval of the efforts of the actors.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Sheridan's comedy, the "School for Scandal," was produced last night at the Brooklyn Theatre before an audience which gave gratifying promise of the success of the revival of old English comedies contemplated by the management during the present week. Mr. John Gilbert, of Wallack's Theatre, as *Sir Peter Teazle*, Mr. Frederick Robinson as *Charles Surface*, and Miss Marie Gordon as *Lady Teazle*, fully sustained their well-earned reputation, and their efforts were ably seconded by the other members of the company. The scenery and the appointments generally were perfect.

OBITUARY.

GEN. WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON.

William Henry Anthon, better known as Gen. Anthon, a leading lawyer of this City, died on Sunday evening at his residence, No. 58 Irving place, in the forty-ninth year of his age. His father, the late John Anthon, was formerly President of the Law Institute of this City, and his son, William Henry, read and studied law in his office. At a very early age Gen. Anthon was admitted to the bar, in which profession he achieved great success. During the late civil war he held the position of Judge Advocate General on Gov. Morgan's staff, from which office he took and bore the title of General. Gen. Anthon in 1858 was counsel for the rioters who burned the Quarantine buildings, and in 1863 he was engaged in conducting the draft in this City, but before his measures were completed the system was changed and another plan adopted. In early life he was a member of the Silver Gray Party, and after its dissolution he became identified with the Republican Party to which he remained attached up to the period of his death. He served one term in the Assembly, representing Richmond County, and was frequently a delegate to the Republican State Convention. At the time of his death he was Chairman of the Republican Committee of the Sixteenth Assembly District. The funeral will take place to-morrow from the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 129 East Twenty-ninth street.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association last evening, at No. 230 Third avenue, the death of Gen. William Henry Anthon, the President, was announced. The regular business was, on motion, suspended, and a committee appointed to draft suitable resolutions. Col. Howe, Chairman of the committee, presented the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the removal from our midst of William H. Anthon, the act of a wise Providence, whose decrees we may not question, but who doeth all things well, fills us with emotions of grief and sadness, and in our sorrow we are led to ask who shall so wisely counsel us, who so faithfully study the interests of the great cause of the Republican Party in this district in the days that are to come.

Resolved, That in the death of our friend and associate, not only this district, but the whole Republican organization of the City, State, and country has sustained a severe loss, not only because of his high educational attainments, but because his years of experience in dealing with great political questions pointed him out as a leader eminently worthy of honor and followed.

Resolved, That we recognize and deeply deplore the loss sustained by the Bar of New-York in the sudden decease of one of its brightest ornaments, and the difficulty to be experienced in filling the place rendered vacant in the ranks of learned counselors of the State by his untimely taking off.

Resolved, That as a token of our sympathy with and respect for his relatives, a copy of these resolutions, properly engrossed, be transmitted to those nearest and dearest to him, and that we testify our appreciation of the loss we have sustained by publishing these resolutions.

"DOCTORING" MILK.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your witty editorial of the 6th inst., entitled "A New Domestic Danger," does injustice to the "honest farmer," the plaintiff in the trial commented upon; and as there is such a scarcity of that class in this market, I know you will not refuse him a hearing.

The fact that the jury gave him a verdict is sufficient proof that they at least did not believe he doctored his milk. There was no legal evidence in the case that he adulterated or diluted it. The testimony did show, however, that at one time two cans of milk had been charged with some substance that acted like a torpedo; but the fair presumption was that some one entirely independent of the plaintiff or defendant had done the foul deed from "pure cussedness," and without regard to its effect upon the babies and cats that might partake of it.

It is hardly probable that a dealer in milk would use any articles (even if disposed to adulterate it) that would render him liable to indictment for manticide.

The simple facts in the case were that the defendant had been dealing with the plaintiff for several years, and had never found fault with the quality of the milk. It was admitted at the trial that the plaintiff had always fulfilled his contracts with the defendant in every respect.

The milkman was sued because he failed to pay up according to his agreement, and not because he "quarreled with

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

THE REMARKABLE POLITICAL CHANGE IN THE COUNTIES OF DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA—WHY THE REPUBLICANS WERE SUCCESSFUL.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Saturday, Nov. 6, 1875.

The elections just passed into history developed some wonderful changes, prominent among which stands the vote in Columbia and Dutchess Counties. These counties, forming the Eleventh Senatorial District, are localities which for the past few years have been the scene of hotly-contested political battles. Last year the Democracy carried Dutchess by a majority of 3,413, and Columbia by a majority of 1,346. This Fall the figures have been reversed, Dutchess giving the Republican ticket 360 majority, and Columbia reducing the majority of the Democrats to 166; a change of nearly 5,000 votes in the two counties. In addition to this, it may be noted that the district sends a Republican Senator and four Republican Assemblymen to Albany, as against one Assemblyman last year. How this remarkable change has been brought about is a problem that continues to puzzle the brain of the "statesmen" of this and other localities. The reasons that might be assigned are various. Among them is the growing distrust of Gov. Tilden and the conviction which has gradually forced itself on the minds of the rural voters that Tilden's partisan commission was formed to manufacture campaign thunder, and not to detect and punish fraud. Mr. Tilden's interference with the local nominations had also much to do with the revolt, while the inferior character of the local Democratic candidates and the exceptionally strong nominations made by the Republicans contributed in no small degree to the general result. In Columbia County additional interest was infused into the canvass by the knowledge that the Tildens, who reside there, specially desired to secure a "home indorsement" for the Governor, in the shape of an increased majority for the Democratic State ticket, and two Assemblymen to assist in the "work of reform." The better to further the scheme in hand, Gov. Tilden personally visited the Hudson Fair and delivered his famous agricultural address in September, in which, eschewing things bucolic, he rang the changes on the political situation, and urged that good men only be sent to the Legislature. The citizens of his native county heeded his instructions to the letter. They voted for the best men, and elected Hon. George H. Power, of Hudson, and Judge John T. Hogeboom, of Ghent, to the Assembly—two as pure men as ever figured in public life.

Gov. Tilden dictated the nomination of Hon. James Mackin, of Railroad Committee fame, as candidate for State Senator, and the people responded by electing B. Platt Carpenter, of this city, by a majority of 4,000. The facts presented show that the community from which I write you is a thinking one. The people, I find, are conservative, but easily influenced by facts. The issues of the campaign have been fearlessly presented by the local press, and judgment has been passed upon Gov. Tilden and his aims by the electors of this district in full knowledge of all the points involved. Much work was done in this campaign by all the Republicans of the district; the Senatorial candidate, B. Platt Carpenter, making a splendid canvass, which was ably supplemented by his numerous active and zealous friends. In looking carefully over the field I find that too much praise cannot be given to the untiring energy, the careful judgment, and the indomitable perseverance of State Committeeman L. F. Payn, of Columbia, who gave himself up night and day to the vigorous prosecution of the work of the campaign. His discernment and political sagacity was early seen in the canvass, and was made even more clear as the contest progressed. His practical judgment and knowledge of men and localities gave direction to the campaign in his district, and infused life and courage into the contest.

The battle over and the smoke cleared away, the opposition, I find, are shattered, broken, and despondent, the little strength they have left being used to war upon each other. This district may confidently be relied upon hereafter to give a Republican majority. It has been wrested from the opposition only by tremendous efforts, and those who so gallantly reclaimed it will as gallantly do battle to retain possession of their laurels.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY.

A CONGRATULATORY ADDRESS TO BE ISSUED ON THE RECENT VICTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION—ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD GOV. TILDEN.

A number of gentlemen connected with the recent Anti-Tammany movement held a conference at the house of Mr. Robert B. Roosevelt, in East Twentieth street, a few days ago for the purpose of taking steps to congratulate those opposed to John Kelly's organization upon their victory. Among those present were Charles Crary, Oswald Ottendorfer, Emanuel B. Hart, ex-Judge Barbour, Col. Snead, ex-Surrogate Tucker, and Recorder Smith.

After a general interchange of views it was resolved to recommend the Anti-Tammany Executive Committee, which will meet to-night, to issue a congratulatory address to the Democracy on the recent victory of the organization.

The statement in an evening paper that Gov. Tilden was present was pronounced untrue last night by several gentlemen who attended the meeting. The fact that the Governor, through his friends, made persistent overtures to some of the Anti-Tammany leaders to secure their confidence and support in the present emergency of Tammany, gave rise to the report that he had met them in council, but they are disposed, in view of Mr. Tilden's treatment of them at Syracuse, to ignore him altogether.

PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES BY COUNTIES.

	Maj. for Lt. Gov. 1874. Dem.	Rep.	Maj. in 1875. Dem.	Rep.
Adams	445		532	
Allegheny	2615			5461
Armstrong		335		484
Beaver		391		383
Bedford	435		193	
Berks	5311		6369	
Blair		164		545
Bradford		1355		3000
Bucks	361		287	
Butler		425	95	
Cameria	1141		992	
Cameron		30		76
Carbon	360		331	
Centre	963		1407	
Chester		1598		2010
Clarion	1300		1055	
Clearfield	1433		1454	
Clinton	955		847	
Columbia	1834		2114	
Crawford		97		580
Cumberland	695		706	
Dauphin		1196		1870
Delaware		1392		1996
Erie	603		554	
Fayette	605		827	
Forest		39		57
Franklin	274			120
Fulton	319		297	
Greene	1191		1152	
Huntingdon		251	59	
Indiana		1896		1845
Jefferson	113		395	
Juniata	507		572	
Lancaster		4367		5144
Lawrence		1459		908
Lebanon		1138		1251
Lehigh	1926		2128	
Luzerne	1681		1406	
Lycoming	969		1153	
Mercer		430		644
McKean	3		36	
Mifflin	157		140	
Monroe	1559		1969	
Montgomery	473			25
Montour	580		321	
Northampton	2270		2884	
Northumberland	284		876	
Perry	145		19	
Philadelphia		12963		17282
Pike	801		622	
Potter		596		*500
Schuylkill	1667		1338	
Snyder		365		339
Somerset		1208		1300
Sullivan	407		383	
Susquehanna		659		568
Tioga		1916		2034
Union		661		607
Venango		96		13
Warren		346		317
Washington	54		331	154
Wayne	197		281	
Westmoreland	1883		1287	
Wyoming	198		265	
York	3028		3029	
Total	40447	35769	39440	51578
	35769			39440
Majority	4679			13138

OFFICIAL MAJORITY AS REPORTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—The full official vote of this State gives Hartranft, (Rep.,) for Governor, a majority of 14,150.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE COMPLETE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 8.—The complete vote of this State gives Gaston 78,946, Rice 83,593, Baker 8,965, Adams 1,774, Phillips 301.

KANSAS.

GREAT REPUBLICAN SUCCESS—EVERY ORGANIZED COUNTY BUT THREE CARRIED.

ATCHESON, Kan., Nov. 8.—Full returns of the election in this State show that the Republicans carried all of the seventy-two organized counties, except three. Last year the opposition carried sixteen counties in the State.

A SHOCKING CRIME.

AN OLD MAN KILLED BY HIS SON-IN-LAW—THE MURDERER GIVES HIMSELF UP—HE GIVES NO REASON FOR HIS ACT.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ATHENS, Penn., Monday, Nov. 8, 1875.

The little settlement of Camptown, Bradford County, Penn., was the scene of a shocking domestic tragedy a few days since. The details have just been received here. It seems that a man named Henry Decker was last Spring married to Betsy Conover, the daughter of William Conover, one of the oldest and most respected residents of the village. Decker was a farm hand, having been for a year and a half in the employ of a farmer named Charles Overpeck, living in Herrick Township, a few miles from Camptown. Conover and his daughter lived alone in the outskirts of the village, he being possessed of considerable property. Up to the time of his marriage Decker had been apparently an industrious and inoffensive man. Immediately after he was married he left Overpeck's farm and took up his residence with his father-in-law, who made over to his daughter the title to his property, he to have a home with her as long as he lived. Not long after the marriage, Decker seemed to change his entire nature. He became cross and sullen, and manifested plainly an aversion to his father-in-law, which often resulted in heated family disputes. It is said that he at times threatened to make away with the old man "if he didn't die pretty soon." Last month Mrs. Decker informed her husband that it was impossible for them to get along together, and that they must part. Decker agreed to the arrangement, and on the 26th ult. the separation took place. Decker removed his trunk and personal effects back to Overpeck's and hired out to him again. The parting was an amicable one, no harsh words being used on either side.

On the 28th of October Decker came into Camptown village and told several that he had come to settle up some business with Conover. He was talked to by a number of friends, who are all unanimous in saying that as late as dusk on that day he was not intoxicated. He spent the evening of the 28th with the family of a Mr. Cleveland, every member of which says he was cheerful and agreeable. Yet, by his own subsequent confession, he had, before coming to the village, planned the killing of both his wife and father-in-law, and was only waiting the time selected for the execution of his plans. He had purchased a six-shooting revolver and charged every chamber.

At 9 o'clock on the above evening Decker left Mr. Cleveland's, and went from there to his father-in-law's. There was a light in the kitchen, and he looked through the window and saw his wife sitting by the table peeling apples. The old man had evidently retired to bed. Decker went to the kitchen door and entered. His wife was surprised to see him, but greeted him pleasantly, as he did her. He sat down by the table and took an apple from the pan in her lap and ate it, talking cordially all the while. He remained some time, eating apples and conversing with his wife, when he suddenly arose, and saying that he did not feel well, went out. He went from Conover's to Mr. Cleveland's barn, a stone's throw distant. Entering the barn he took one of Cleveland's horses, saddled it, put on its bridle, and leading it out, tied it to the fence. Meantime his wife, feeling uneasy at his sudden illness, stepped to the door after he had been out some little time, and looked out. Just then he returned, and re-entering the house asked his wife where her father was, saying that he desired to see him on particular business. Mrs. Decker told him that her father was in bed asleep, and that as he was not feeling very well, she thought Decker had better wait until the next day, and not waken him. Decker, however, was determined to see the old man. Conover's bedroom opened from the kitchen, and he always left the door open. Decker walked to the bedside, and, shaking Conover roughly by the shoulder, called to him to "get up and be sociable," telling him that he had never given him [Decker] many good words, and that he "would like to hear some now." Aroused suddenly from a sound sleep, the old gentleman did not for some seconds comprehend the situation, and Decker repeated what he had said with more emphasis. When fully awake, Mr. Conover replied that he was sick and very sleepy, and that it was too late to be sociable, adding that he had never given his son-in-law hard words that he remembered. As he spoke, Conover arose partially in bed. Without saying anything further, Decker drew his revolver, and pulling down the covers from his father-in-law, placed the weapon against his left breast and fired. He then rushed into the kitchen where his wife stood transfixed with fright, and before she could make an outcry, seized her by the throat, and placing the pistol to her head, exclaimed, "You are a dead woman." The woman's life was saved, however, by an incident that sent her murderous husband rushing from the house in terror. As he placed the pistol against her head, he stood half-facing the bedroom door. At that instant Conover, who had jumped from his bed, appeared on the threshold of the door. His face was deadly pale, and both hands were clasped over the spot where the bullet had entered his breast. Blood was gushing out between his fingers, and had run in streams down his white night-clothing, and his eyes, filled with a look of horror, met those of his murderer. Decker released his wife with a cry of terror, and fled precipitately from the house. Mrs. Decker sprang forward to catch her father as he tottered on the sill, and he fell into her arms a corpse. Being unable to lift him in the bed, she placed him on the floor, and, hurrying out, alarmed the neighbors. The alarm soon spread through the village, and the scene of the tragedy was soon visited by hundreds of excited people; but no trace could be found of the murderer. After leaving the scene of his fearful crime, Decker mounted the horse he had taken from Cleveland's barn, and rode rapidly away toward Overpeck's. Reaching the farm he aroused the family from bed, and entering told them he had committed a murder, and that he wanted his best hat and coat, as he was going to the gallows. After putting on his hat and coat he told Mr. Overpeck that if he wanted to see him again he would have to go to Towanda Jail, where he would be found in one of the cells, and reiterated his declaration that he had killed a man and was going to the gallows. He then went out, and Overpeck saw him mount his horse and dash away on the road leading to the county seat. He reached Towanda next morning about 8 o'clock, and proceeded to the office of Esquire Tidd, confessed that he had murdered his father-in-law, and said he wanted to be put in jail at once, as he thought he was pursued by parties who would lynch him if they found him. The Justice made out a warrant and placed it in the hands of a policeman, and Decker was arrested and lodged in jail. The following Monday the details of the tragedy reached Towanda, and Decker was given a hearing, and held for trial at the December term of court.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 5th inst., says: "The attempt to get the whole Republican Party interested in saving the revenue delinquents comes too late. We believe President Grant is wholly disconnected with the whisky frauds. Our information is reliable that he has co-operated thoroughly with Secretary Bristow in unearthing the frauds. When appealed to by McDonald, Joyce, and others to interfere with Bristow's work, he firmly, and with emphasis, declined, as he has since done. He has been visited at Wasaington, Long Branch, and here by scores of persons advising the dismissal of the suits, but invariably replied as before, taking the ground that if innocent the facts would vindicate the officers under the most searching investigation. It had, indeed, reached the point where this position was necessary to vindicate himself. During the President's late visit to St. Louis, Gen. McDonald sent up his card for a personal interview, when, as we are credibly informed, Mr. Grant returned word that 'he could not receive or hold intercourse with any Government official resting under the odium or indictment for defrauding the revenue.' No doubt the President has been imposed upon, and very shamefully, too, by his professed friends; but, if he had any real connection with the Whisky Ring, he is quite as willing that all the facts shall be known, as that he shall rest under a suspicion fully as damaging."

AN ABSURD ELECTION RUMOR.

A very absurd rumor was started in Brooklyn on Sunday to the effect that Mr. Daggett, the recently-elected candidate for Sheriff of Kings County, had some five hundred votes counted for him which should have been counted for his Democratic opponent, Mr. Thomas F. Nevins. It is claimed by Nevins' friends that a number of Republican State tickets—about five hundred—bearing Nevins' name for Sheriff were counted as "straight" Republican tickets, and consequently for Daggett. The Police have charge of the boxes containing the ballots, and Mr. Nevins' friends assert that they will apply to the courts to have the ballot-boxes opened and the ballots examined. This is a most unusual proceeding, and in view of the fact that the official count as made up by the canvassers and poll-clerks gives Daggett 588 majority, many people are curiously inquiring how Mr. Nevins' friends found out after election that 500 ballots were dropped into the boxes on election day for him and counted for his opponent.

EVENING LECTURES.

THE LIBRARIES OF EUROPE.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. RICHARD S. STORRS—THE CHARACTER AND COMPOSITION OF THE CONTINENTAL LIBRARIES—THEIR DISSIMILARITY TO AMERICAN LIBRARIES.

Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, lectured last evening in the South Reformed Church, corner of Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, on the subject "The Libraries of Europe." The church was crowded to overflowing, and his discourse were listened to by all with close attention. He said the era of libraries in Europe was comparatively recent, as very few were established anterior to the beginning of the fifteenth century. Libraries succeeded the cathedrals of the Old World. Since their birth no immense cathedrals have been built in Europe. Just as books will outlast buildings, so will the library outlast the cathedral. There are some people who imagine that the contents of great European libraries are similar to those in this country. To such people he would say there was a great difference. There were in European libraries immense numbers of modern books, a large number of books going back from 1500 to 1450, then behind these manuscripts to the fifth, and possibly a few to the fourth, century. The lecturer explained that a volume, as applied to manuscript works, does not mean the same as when applied to books. It means a roll, not a history, and perhaps it might take many hundreds of rolls to make a complete book. They must also remember that not all the manuscripts of ancient times are valuable. The 1,700 rolls found in one of the houses in Herculaneum were mentioned as an example.

In Rome there was no public library up to the commencement of the Christian era. Julius Cæsar founded one, but his assassination prevented his finishing it. Augustus founded two, one of which was in existence until the sixth century. Constantine's great library of 120,000 rolls was destroyed in the eighth century. This was about the beginning of the time when, as Gibbon says, the "soul of genius evaporated in smoke." One of the oldest manuscripts in existence is a copy of the Scriptures, discovered in the fourth century, near Mount Sinai, and now in the library at St. Petersburg. The difference between it and the Vatican Codex was pointed out. The Alexandria Codex given by the Patriarch of Egypt to Charles I. is now in the British Museum. The speaker said there were ten times as many authorities in existence upon the Scriptures as there are for all of Greek literature.

In the middle of the fifteenth century printing came into existence. To the speaker spoke of it as the art which was in the same time the privilege and the plague of modern civilization. In 1455 the first book was printed from movable type. Subsequently it was discovered, and is now known as the Mazarid Bible, because of its being found in that Cardinal's palace in Paris. In 1477 the first printing press was set up in England. The speaker said it would be impossible for him to describe a great library. He might as well undertake to describe a whirlwind in a breath. One of the first libraries in Europe is at Milan. Among its many valuable manuscripts was one once owned by Petrarch, bearing marginal notes relating to his adored Laura. There were also the love-letters of Lucretia Borgia, and above fifteen thousand sketches by Raphael, Michael Angelo, Leonardo da Vinci, and others of the masters. In the library of Florence was the manuscript of the first complete known copy of Virgil; also, a copy of Cicero's familiar letters transcribed by Petrarch's own hand. The speaker agreed with the distinguished Englishman who observed that "of all the vaults on the face of the earth the Vatican is the most impressive." No one is ever permitted to touch the valuable books and manuscripts in this library. He called attention to the fact that the letters of King Harry VIII. to Anne Boleyn are preserved in the Vatican.

Of the English libraries he need make but brief mention. The peculiarity of them was that they all grew to large proportions from small beginnings. The library at Munich contains 800,000 volumes; one at Berlin, 600,000; the Imperial Library of Russia, 1,500,000 books, 100,000 manuscripts, and 67,000 engraved portraits of distinguished men; the British Museum 1,000,000 books, and 25,000 manuscripts. He could not describe such immense collections as these. In conclusion he said such libraries could never be reproduced in America. He was glad to know that there was a likelihood of New-York having a very valuable library at an early day.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHING.

ADDRESS BY REV. DR. MORGAN, OF PORT CHESTER—THE PREPARATION NECESSARY FOR THE WORK.

The regular meeting of the Sunday-school Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of New-York City, was held last evening, at Calvary Church, corner of Twenty-first street and Fourth avenue. After a few preliminary exercises, Rev. Dr. Morgan, of St. Peter's Church, Port Chester, N. Y., was introduced, and delivered a very interesting and thoughtful address upon the subject, "The Necessity of Preparation in Sunday-school Teaching." After a brief introduction the speaker argued that there could be no greater mistake than to suppose, because the teacher had to deal with the elementary religious instruction that, therefore, the preparation for such instruction should be hurried or scant. There were, on the contrary, few vocations which demanded such a combination of grace and intellectual readiness. To interest their untutored minds in the things of God, to make them see in the actions of every-day life truths before hidden from their eyes, and, above all, to invite their confidence—this was to put Christ's words upon the highest platform which could be conceived. To accomplish this work pure intellect alone, the speaker argued, did not constitute the sole necessity. It was a combination of many qualities and attributes which made the perfect and successful Sunday-school instructor. To do away with the tendency to rote, to impress an earnest reality upon truths, to put the charm of individuality upon the lessons—this was at once the duty and the triumph of a teacher's preparation. In this preparation one clear idea was worth a whole mass of undigested knowledge, and one truth brought vividly before the mind was better than any number of uncertain and hazy illustrations. None, the speaker resumed, should foster a critical spirit in a child, for it was not for one who had all the evidences of Christianity yet to learn to be required to pronounce judgment on those evidences. To lead a child to do so would only be to distort the natural order and development of its faculties—a most fatal error in education. For this reason it was evident that whatever else a child was to be taught of religion, the development of a questioning and critical spirit was not to form part of that instruction. The spirit of inquiry to possess was that prompted by an earnest search after truth, and no teacher, the speaker argued, was fit for his position who could not appreciate that spirit and answer such inquiries. As children were keen readers of human nature, it was necessary, in order to inculcate with success the lessons of the Scriptures, for the teacher to possess the attributes enumerated above, the teachers should also endeavor to illustrate Christian character by the sweet example and conduct of their daily lives. There was no field of work, the speaker said, in which true earnestness and zeal met with more success than in the religious instruction of children. If this labor were accomplished in the memory of the teacher's tenderness, self-denial, industry, and patience would survive all changes, and, perhaps, when he had departed his name and influence would remain household words to lead others to the eternal light of God.

THE PROTECTORS OF GAME.

MEETING OF THE SOCIETY AT THE RESIDENCE OF ROYAL PHELPS.

The first meeting of the New-York Association for the Protection of Game the present season was held last evening at the house of the President, Mr. Royal Phelps, about forty members being present. The President called the meeting to order at 9 o'clock, taking his seat in a magnificent chair made of bucks' horns and fawn skins, which has been presented to the association. The Secretary read a great mass of correspondence from all parts of America and Europe containing many flattering testimonials to the valuable services performed by the association in protecting game, and requesting information for localities in which new protective clubs are about to be formed.

In the course of his remarks the President said that the Committee on Amendments to the Game Law had decided to recommend the prohibition of killing quail during October, thus reducing the open season for killing this bird to November and December. The committee were anxious to know what were the wishes of the people of this State, outside of the City, and in the Western States, in regard to the time for selling venison in the City of New-York. It is now allowed to be sold in September, October, November, December, and January, and while the association disclaimed any intention of going outside of the City to see that the laws are enforced, it has been determined to spare no effort to see them faithfully executed in the City.

Deer can only be killed in this State under the present law during September, October, and November, and in Suffolk County only during the first fifteen days of November, under a penalty of $50 for each deer. December and January have been thought to be sufficient additional time for getting the deer to market, and disposing of them, but if the people in the localities where the deer are killed want a longer or shorter time this association would be glad to hear from them. As the law now stands in this State, the open season for killing quail is from Oct. 1 to Jan. 1; partridges and prairie chickens from Sept. 1 to Jan. 1, except in Suffolk County, where it commences Oct. 1; woodcock from July 4 to Feb. 1; trout from March 15 to Sept. 15. But dealers are allowed all of January and February to dispose of their stock of quail, partridges, and prairie chickens, provided they prove that such birds or game were killed within the period provided by this act, or were killed outside of the limits of this State at some place where the law did not prohibit such killing. After a lengthened discussion the matter was laid over until next meeting, when final action will be taken.

The President said that there were pending in the courts three suits brought by the association for having trout and twelve for having game out of season, all of which, now that the courts have resumed business, would be pushed to trial.

On motion the club unanimously appropriated $2,000 to be made use of by the Executive Committee in rewarding and paying detectives and lawyers during the present season. The President announced in appropriate terms the death of an old and valued member of the association, Mr. Ogden Haggerty.

On motion, three practical sportsmen were added to the Committee on Game Laws, to report at the next meeting of the association. After the transaction of some routine business, the meeting adjourned, and the members repaired to the supper-room, where Mr. Phelps' usual hospitality was partaken of. This influential association now numbers seventy-seven active and four honorary members. The initiation fee is $50 and the annual dues $10.

THE FREE-TRADE ALLIANCE.

ITS AIMS AND SCOPE EXPOUNDED BY ITS MEMBERS—A MEETING AND NUMEROUS SPEECHES LAST EVENING.

A meeting of the International Free-trade Alliance, a comparatively new organization to further the principles of free trade and antagonize protection, was held last night at No. 43 South Washington square, the Chairman, Mr. Frederick H. Harrison, presiding. There were some twenty-five or thirty gentlemen present. The Secretary, Mr. Abraham L. Earle, made a long address on the general principles of free trade versus protection, and the views and platform of the members of this association, and concluded by giving some account of the origin and work of the alliance. He said:

This meeting is the result of about four years of labor. The President and myself were formerly members of the Free-trade League. There were differences about our principles, but after awhile the league joined hands with the Cincinnati Convention, and became so involved in the platform of that body, that, like it, it has ceased to exist. We have printed our little pamphlets, as you see, and have about one hundred men employed in distributing them in the various States. We have also an executive committee, and have as fully organized ourselves as possible. We have up to this time depended upon voluntary subscriptions, and have expended for printing, postage, and all other expenses within $1,000, and I will venture to say that no expenditure of a like amount of money in a similar work has ever brought so cordial a response. We intend shortly to publish a monthly journal, and a subscription of $1 now will secure for one year the journal and whatever other publications we may issue. The membership fees will be $10, and that is the only prospective demand to be made for money to carry on the work.

Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer said he had always been an advocate of free trade in the radical sense in which it was presented by this organization. It was only of late years that men of real eminence had begun to interest themselves in this subject, but he thought it was time our people stirred themselves in retracing the steps of the past, or else they would not exist as a nation to celebrate the second centenary. The idea generally held here on the question of protection are those of the old monarchical systems of Europe, and are not adapted to the requirements of our political, and especially of our commercial, life. Now, there must be a sound, radical, and consistent practice, in order to demonstrate the principle successfully. There were a large number of voters in this country who were well informed on this subject, and he thought they could do some effective work toward establishing the views of a free-trade organization and policy. But it must not be allowed to fall into the hands of the politicians merely, for they placed no value whatever on it except so far as it served their ends. This was amply shown in the Cincinnati Convention where a body of asserted Free-traders and Democrats actually turned about and nominated as their candidate for the Presidency the very high priest of protection, Horace Greeley.

Mr. Thomas Holland made a brief address, in which he spoke of an organization having kindred aims with this, but which eschewed the words free trade, though he could not remember what words were employed in their stead. He hoped that both organizations would be successful in the work they sought to achieve.

R. R. Bowker and others spoke in favor of the objects of the alliance, after which the meeting adjourned.

FUNERAL OF WILLIAM T. BLODGETT.

A LARGE GATHERING AND AN IMPRESSIVE SERVICE AT ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH YESTERDAY—DR. TYNG'S EULOGY OF THE DECEASED.

The impressive funeral service of the Protestant Episcopal Church was yesterday pronounced over the remains of the late William Tilden Blodgett, at St. George's Church in Rutherford place. Long before the commencement of the service every available portion of the large church edifice was filled with friends and acquaintances of the deceased. Among the many distinguished persons present were ex-Gov. Morgan, Gen. Cullum, Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, John Jay, John P. Marquand, William E. Dodge, Mayor Wickham, Salem H. Wales, John C. Hamilton, F. E. Church, Morris K. Jesup, Judge Curtis, A. S. Hewitt, Marshall O. Roberts, and the President and Directors of the National Park Bank. Among the numerous rich and costly floral offerings with which the pulpit and steps of the altar were decorated were a superb anchor of tuberoses and tea-roses, embedded in a ground of flowers, with the inscription "W. T. B.," the gift of the directors of the National Park Bank; a large broken column of roses, bearing the inscription, "We loved him," worked in violets; a sheaf of wheat, mingled with tall, drooping ferns; the whole being planted in the centre of a bed of rich evergreens, tuberoses, tea-roses, and immortelles.

After a short voluntary on the organ the casket containing the remains was borne up the centre aisle, preceded by the pall-bearers and the officiating clergymen, Drs. Stephen H. Tyng, Sr., and Edward W. Peet. The casket, which was of rosewood, covered with black cloth, bore no inscription plate, but was profusely dressed with large palm leaves, a quantity of lilies, violets, roses, and immortelles.

After the singing of the hymn "Rock of Ages" and the reading of a portion of the fifteenth chapter of First Corinthians, Dr. Tyng, in a brief but eloquent address, spoke of the character and the labors of the deceased. There was, he said, particular significance in the words of Paul, "The glory of the celestial is one, and the glory of the terrestrial is another." It was his sad duty to speak of one upon whom both these glories had now been shed. As in retrospect he viewed the terrestrial glory of the departed, he also looked forward with supreme happiness to his celestial glory. After briefly reviewing the happy events of the domestic and commercial life of the deceased, the speaker said that in the promotion of the highest interests of art and science, and as the fosterer of many enterprises for the benefaction and elevation of his fellow men, the name of Mr. Blodgett had become widely known. His predominant characteristics formed a sweet and precious memory to the many friends who knew him in public and in private life. On his death-bed, the speaker concluded, he showed the same tenderness of spirit which had characterized his life.

Service was concluded with the singing of "Nearer, my God, to Thee." After the service the remains were conveyed to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

VIEWS OF SENATOR MORTON.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, takes an encouraging view of the country's future. He looks upon the recent elections as indicating that the people have become alarmed at the prospect of the Government passing into the hands of the Democracy, and that they clearly indicated their unwillingness to aid in such a result. He also says: "I believe that the business of the country will revive, that confidence is returning. Business men of the country have but little faith in the ability or integrity of the Democratic Party in their management of financial or economic questions, and the prospect of the continued ascendency of the Republican Party is of itself an element of returning hope and confidence. Whatever diversity of opinion there may have been in the Republican Party as to measures, there is none as to its purpose to maintain the public faith, and to execute the pledges and promises which have been made by the Government in a time of war and public necessity."

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Henry Farnam, of New-Haven, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

George Honey, the comedian, and Arthur Cheney, the comedian, are at the Westminster Hotel.

Fordyce L. Laffin, of Saugerties, N. Y., and A. B. Lamberton, of Rochester, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, and Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati, are at the Gilsey House.

A. Bartholdi, French Minister at Washington; J. H. de Hegermann Lindencrone, the Danish Minister; Judge George T. Bigelow, of Boston, and J. D. Cameron, of Harrisburg, are at the Brevoort House.

O'Connor Power, M. P., of Ireland; Congressman H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga; Andrew D. White, President of Cornell University; Lieut. Gov. H. G. Knight, of Massachusetts, and William D. Murphy, of Albany, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

AN EXPERIMENT TO BE TRIED AT WESTMINSTER—THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF LIVING ON FLATS.

From the Saturday Review.

Some time ago a lady endeavored to convince her friends and the public that if they would avail themselves of the machinery which she proposed in her scheme of co-operative housekeeping, all domestic troubles would vanish like dew under the rays of a Summer sun. But, although there is apparently something to be said in favor of such a scheme, and although many people gave an intellectual assent to the desirableness of giving the plan a fair trial, it did not commend itself to any large number of the British public. The movement consequently resulted in but little talk and a few bad jokes. Co-operative households on a large scale still remain untried. The experiment has only been made on paper and in the imaginations of unhappy housekeepers driven wild by bad servants. It is, however, shortly to be attempted on a small scale, and it will be interesting to know the results after a year or two. Over the curious-looking Gothic arch with a keystone at Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, the house is now in course of construction. It is hoped that it will be ready to be inhabited at Christmas, but it narrowly escaped being burned a few days ago when the fine mansion in the courtyard was destroyed. The outside of the building is not particularly attractive. It looks like a spinning mill, and from its extreme height has an unpleasant appearance of instability. On the ground floor is a common dining-room, with another for private dinner parties, also the kitchen, housekeeper's room, pantries, and all necessary domestic offices. Above this are several stories, consisting of moderate-sized suites of rooms conveniently arranged. They do not contain anything but sleeping and reception rooms, because the inhabitants are supposed to dine down stairs, and, as there is a capital lift, there can be no difficulty in so doing except in cases of illness. The three top flats are delightful on a fine day. Those who inhabit them will have a magnificent and ever-changing view when the Westminster fogs will allow them to see anything at all. There are no high buildings to shut out St. James' and the Green Parks, with the row of palaces at the top, and away over acres of chimney-pots lie the hills of Hampstead and Highgate, looking blue and distant through the haze. On the south side is to be seen the Crystal Palace glittering with every ray of sunshine, however feeble, and Norwood Hill still dotted with fine old timber. Beneath lie the Abbey and new Aquarium, and a view of every tower and steeple from St. Paul's to Nottinghill. At the top of the house is a room of double height, designed to contain the organ which was most unfortunately burned the other day, and which was, we believe, a splendid instrument. It is proposed that the management of everything shall be in the hands of a committee chosen from the residents, and that they shall be their own caterers, and manage everything in the way adopted at some of the most successful clubs. It is an experiment in which many people are interested, and in the present case it may be possible to succeed, owing to the comparatively favorable conditions under which it is started. It is hardly necessary, however, to say there are many things against it. English people are not naturally sociable. They have not learned how to live in public.

There is, however, one Continental custom which, we would think, might have been more largely adopted in this country—that of living on flats. Every one who has lived in a small town house of many stories must often have felt how convenient it would at once become if it could be laid on its side. What a delightful suite one would feel possessed of as he walked from the kitchen through the dining and drawing rooms, and the best bed-room, into the day nursery and the night nursery, and decided upon having the operation performed at once, affirming that if it was not done immediately he would go elsewhere, as he was determined to have it off. He was accordingly placed upon the operating table before the students, in the usual way, and a small quantity of ether and chloroform of equal parts given him, and inhaled freely and in a short time manifested the usual stage of unconsciousness, which was neither very severe nor long continued. In about three minutes he was pronounced ready for the operation, when it was discovered that he was pulseless. Immediately every effort was made to resuscitate him, without avail. Artificial respiration was continued for twenty minutes with no result. Dr. Shanks, House Physician, stated that the quantity of ether and chloroform given was much less than on similar occasions, and the inhalation was in no way different from other cases. Dr. Armsby remarked that this was the first case that has ever occurred in this hospital, although in the large hospitals of Europe and this country it is not an unfrequent occurrence. This death was not from the anæsthetic given, but from the peculiar condition of the man's system.

A post-mortem examination was held by Dr. H. R. Haskins yesterday, which showed that the right ventricle of the heart was dilated and the left ventricle hypertrophied. The mitral valve was also thickened. The liver was fatty and enlarged. The appearance presented was that of a hard drinker. Coroner Fitzhenry impaneled a jury, which viewed the remains. An inquest will be held Wednesday evening.

A NEW SYSTEM OF BUSINESS.—The plan on which the Great Original DOLLAR STORE, No. 667 Broadway, is conducted, differs from that of other establishments in this, that many of the articles are sold at prices which do not cover the cost of importation or manufacture. One would think that the more business done upon this basis, the more money would be lost, until the largest capital were exhausted. But the DOLLAR STORE has been in existence for a number of years, and its capital has been continually increased by its profits. How is this possible? It will be asked. We answer, it is the result of the general average system on which the store is conducted. There are over half a million articles, and all are sold at from fifty to one hundred per cent. less than the usual retail prices.—*Advertisement.*

ACT WISELY and examine POMEROY'S $4 ELASTIC TRUSS at No. 744 Broadway before buying any other.—*Advertisement.*

CHEATING AN APPLE-GIRL.

WHAT HAPPENED TO A MEAN FELLOW ON A TENNESSEE RAILROAD TRAIN.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Press, Nov. 6.

"I'll give $10 to have that train stopped!" exclaimed Major D. A. Carpenter yesterday to Mr. J. B. Hoxsie, Master of Transportation of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad. The eastward-bound passenger train had pulled out of the depot, and was rattling through the yard, the bell ringing merrily. Major Carpenter stood within the depot, and Mr. Hoxsie was watching the fast receding train. The request was sufficient for Mr. Hoxsie to act upon, although ignorant of the reason, and a freight engine standing near by shrieked shrilly at the engineer of the passenger train, and the alarm was taken up by other engines in the yard, while the train was motioned down by every employe of the company in the vicinity, and in thirty seconds it had come to a stop, to the wonderment of the passengers and the curiosity of the engineer.

It happened in this wise: Just before the train started a man standing on the step of one of the cars had called to him a little girl with a basket of apples on her arm, and purchased a dime's worth of the fruit. He placed the apples in his pocket, and just then the train moved slowly off. Taking a ten-cent note from his vest pocket, he held it in his hand as the train moved on, the little girl following imploringly along, and finally he returned the money to his pocket and went inside the car. The little apple girl burst into tears. Just then Major Carpenter crossed through the depot on his way to dinner. He asked the re

DRY GOODS.

BLACK SILKS.

—

LORD & TAYLOR,

HAVING PURCHASED THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF A LEADING IMPORTER'S STOCK OF

Black Cashmere Silks,

WILL OFFER, ON AND AFTER NOV. 8,

300 PIECES AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.

GOOD QUALITIES AT 87 1-2c. AND $1.

ALSO

COLORED SILKS AT $1 AND $1 25,

Broadway and 20th St.,
Grand and Chrystie Sts.

POPULAR SALE

OF

Ladies' Suits and Overdresses.

A LARGE LOT OF OVERDRESSES IN ALL THE LEADING POPULAR MATERIALS AT $8, $9 50, $10, $11 50, $13, $14, $15, $18, $19 50. FRENCH, GERMAN, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN WALKING JACKETS AT $9, $10, $11, $13, $14, $16, $20.

ALSO

FUR-LINED AND FUR-TRIMMED CLOAKS.

SEAL SACQUES AT $100 & $110

BLACK SILK SUITS AT $50, $60, AND $70.

BLACK SILK DRESS, WITH CAMEL'S HAIR OVERDRESS, $65 FOR THE SUIT.

SAME, WITH BLACK CASHMERE OVERDRESS, $55 FOR THE SUIT.

CAMEL'S HAIR SUITS, complete, and BLACK CASHMERE SUITS, at $30.

ALL TRIMMED IN THE NEWEST STYLES.

ALSO

MISSES' and BOY'S SUITS, from two years old upward, at equally low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR

Broadway and 20th St.

Elegant and Immense Stock

OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S

FINE UNDERWEAR,

AT COST, AND LESS THAN COST.

LORD & TAYLOR

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BARGAINS

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OUR WHOLE STOCK OF

RICH CABINET FURNITURE

WILL BE POSITIVELY CLOSED OUT

AT ONCE,

AT AND UNDER COST, TO MAKE ROOM FOR OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Broadway, Corner 20th st.

Economy in Shoes.

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LORD & TAYLOR

Broadway and 20th St.,

ARE SELLING

LADIES' ELEGANT FRENCH KID BUTTON SHOES AT $5, WORTH $6.

LADIES' FINE PEBBLE GOAT BUTTON SHOES AT $3 AND $4.

CHILDREN'S GOOD-FITTING AND DURABLE SCHOOL SHOES AT $2, WORTH $2 50.

HAND-MADE, DOUBLE AND SINGLE CORK, EXTENSION AND MARSEILLES SOLES, AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

LIGHT WARM OVER SHOES in great variety, made expressly for this house, at popular prices.

MILLINERY.

MARIE TILLMANN, OF PARIS, IMPORTER of fine millinery, successor to MME. A. MICHEL, No. 423 6th av., near 26th st. Exposition of Winter millinery TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, Nov. 9, 10, 11.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Rutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER McKENZIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of Mrs. Alice J. Jones, No. 100 West Fifty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 10th day of May, 1875. JANE McKENZIE, } Executrixes.
my11-1aw6mTu ALICE J. JONES, }

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—THE UNDERsigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of HENRY KERN, of New-York City, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
s6law3wTu* A. B. VETTER, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

New Shoe Department

AT

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st., New-York.

WILL OPEN

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10, 1875.

OUR SHOES ARE MANUFACTURED EXPRESSLY BY MESSRS. LOUNSBURY, BROS. & ROCKWELL, Whose reputation as manufacturers is sufficient guarantee as to their quality.
WE CLAIM AS SPECIALTIES ABOUT OUR SHOES that newly-invented and improved machinery is employed in their manufacture,
THAT OURS IS THE ONLY ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS CITY WHERE YOU CAN FIND A STOCK OF

GOODYEAR'S WELTED SHOE

It has no nails or raised threads to hurt the bottom of the foot; it has no waxed thread to spoil the stockings.

WE SHALL SELL THIS SHOE

AT THE PRICE CHARGED BY RETAILERS FOR MACHINE-SEWED SOLES.
OUR SHOES ARE STITCHED ON WHEELER & WILSON'S NEW NO. 6 MACHINE.
NEW PAIRS GIVEN FOR ALL THAT RIP OR TEAR.

FOR OUR CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

the very best workmen have been secured, Manufactured on LOUNSBURY BROS. & ROCKWELL Patent Last; make a perfect fitting shoe.

THIS WE GUARANTEE.

EDW'D RIDLEY & SONS,

Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand st.,
Nos. 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68 and 70 Allen st.

Orders Receive Special Attention.

ANDREW PATENT PASSENGER ELEVATORS constantly running on the east and west sides of the establishment, connecting with our Shoe Department.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT J. MORISON'S

First-class and reliable Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., a first-class English cook; also a Protestant chamber-maid and waitress; also a Protestant housekeeper, and a number of very respectable girls for general house-work; also nurses and seamstresses of every nationality, are now waiting for situations. Call and see them.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,283 BROADway, corner 33d st., select servants; Protestants, Swedish, Welsh, Scotch, English, Irish, colored, male, female; City, country, hotel, boarding-house; lady attending.

A PROTESTANT SERVANTS' BUREAU.—To get good servants for City or country, at very reduced wages; for good reliable help of all kinds, cooks, house-workers, German girls, &c., to suit all. At the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av., above 10th st.

AT THE HOME BUREAU, NO. 543 6TH Av., between 32d and 33d sts., are a number of select colored servants, male and female, for every capacity supplied at the shortest notice; references guaranteed for honesty, &c.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st., Swedish, German, and French servants only; female and male; all Protestants. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

COMPANION, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH LADY, speaking French and Spanish, as lady's companion to a lady going South, or to take charge of one or two children about seven or eight years of age. Address J. D., Box No. 3044 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, respectable young girl, who understands her duties in every branch; is a quick, orderly chamber-maid and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; best City references. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITING—FINE Washing and Ironing.—By a very neat, respectable, and well-recommended young woman, a very good chamber-maid and waitress; can go excellent dresser and ironer; obliging, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Swedish girl; can have the very best City references from her present employer; understands her business well; also, can cook; has no silly airs; works for moderate wages; in City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and to do plain sewing, and would make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist with washing if required; one year's reference from last place. Call at No. 127 West 19th st., basement.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and whiting, or chamber-work and washing in a private family; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 197 West 11th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as first-class chamber-maid and waitress, who also can take a parlor-maid's place; three years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 7th av., second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A lady for a colored woman who has been several years in her employ; will assist with ironing; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 231 2d av., between the hours of 12 and 2.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NICE YOUNG GIRL as regular chamber-maid; willing to assist with fine washing, or in taking care of children; good City references. Apply at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 709 7th av., near 48th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; would do plain sewing; no objection to a short distance in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 431 West 42d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and plain sewing or to assist in the care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 223 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has the best City reference. Call at No. 885 2d av., between 47th and 48th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 220 East 21st st., near 3d av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and parlor-maid or chamber-maid and to assist with washing; good City reference. Call at No. 327 West 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid or as waitress and assist with washing; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 1,237 2d av., corner 65th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN; thoroughly understands her duty; has long, satisfactory City reference. Address for two days No. 20 West 20th st., where she can be highly recommended.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT Protestant girl as chamber-maid, chamber-work and plain sewing, or to mind children; good City reference. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., rear, second floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with washing and ironing; has ten years' best City reference. Call at No. 141 West 38th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Waitress.—Six years' reference; also, a chamber-maid and laundress; good City reference. Call or address for two days at No. 322 West 34th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR NURSE.—BY A RELIable colored young woman as chamber-maid or child's nurse; no objection to go a short distance in the country; good reference. Call at No. 252 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid; has a good City reference. Call at No. 142 East 15th st., near 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—BY A young girl, as chambermaid or waitress. Address present employer, Box 20 East 33d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Swedish girl with references; neat, willing, and obliging, and a good waitress; speaks English; can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; would assist with washing; best City reference. Call or address No. 240 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN IN A SMALL family to cook and assist with the washing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 108 East 11th st., near 4th av.

COOK.—BY A FAMILY COOK WHO IS VERY highly recommended; thoroughly neat, agreeable, and gets up a good dinner; wages, $18. Can be seen at No. 602 9th av., between 35 and 36th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook; is willing to assist in coarse washing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 772 2d av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook in a first-class family; is a good baker; has no objection to the coarse washing. Call or address No. 551 2d av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class cook, or would be willing to assist with washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 49 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK; IS A FIRST-CLASS baker; no objection to assist with washing; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 113 West 30th st., first floor.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO COMPETENT women; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class laundress; best City references. Apply in the store, No. 227 East 29th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to cook, wash, and iron, or as laundress; best City reference. Call at 211 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook in first-class family; best City reference. Call for two days at 226 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook and baker; no objection to a boarding-house; best reference. Call at 127 West 19th st., basement.

COOK.—BY A LADY RETURNING FROM THE country, for her cook; Protestant; understands good plain cooking; excellent baker; willing and obliging; will assist with washing. Can be seen at employer's, No. 26 East 42d st., Monday and Tuesday mornings, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS cook; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to coarse washing; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 246 West 35th st., third bell.

COOK—NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook; good reference given; no objection to help with the washing; also her sister as nurse for a baby or an invalid; North of Ireland. Call for two days at No. 130 East 4th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable young girl; is a good plain cook, washer, and ironer; has three years' reference; can be seen at her present employer's. Call for two days at No. 349 West 30th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN A private family; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; ten years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 414 7th av., first floor, front room.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ACTIVE ENGLISH YOUNG woman as a good cook, washer, and ironer, or house work of a small family; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WITH CITY reference; understands making soups, pastries, and all kinds of desserts, also jellies; willing to go to the country. Call at No. 235 East 59th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS COOK; understands all kinds of cooking and baking; willing to assist in washing, if required; good references. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, front.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—AS COOK, washer, ironer, or chamber-maid; reference for the last three years can be given. Apply at No. 237 East 42d st.

COOK.—AS FIRST-CLASS COOK, BY A RESPECTAble, quiet, faithful woman; has excellent City reference; will help in the laundry. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; will assist in washing and ironing; best reference from last place. Call at No. 111 West 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable Protestant as plain cook and good washer and ironer; good City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 342 4th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; can furnish the best City reference. Can be seen at No. 397 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK AND baker; willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good reference. Apply at No. 158 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; best City reference. Call at No. 362 West 42d st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wishes a few more engagements by the day or week; can remake equal to new; understands different machines. Call or address No. 117 West 26th st., or No. 1,168 1st av., near 63th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker wants a few more families to work for by the day; is a stylish fitter and trimmer. Call at No. 216 West 30th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A GOOD DRESS-MAKER, BY the day or week, or would take work to her own home; can cut, fit, and trim perfectly. Call at No. 212 West 37th st.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker, to go out by the day or week; cuts and fits ladies' and children's dresses; operates on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Call or address No. 313 East 34th st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A DRESS-MAKER WISHES to go out by the day; can cut, fit, and make over. Address M. T., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to go out by the day or week as dress-maker, or would take a permanent situation; best reference. Address for two days No. 219 East 21st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESS maker would like a few engagements by the day in private families; can cut, fit, and trim; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 46th st., near 6th av.; ring first bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESSmaker wishes one or two more engagements by the day to make up all kinds of dresses and cloaks. Address No. 657 3d av., entrance on 42d st.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT Competent, faithful girl; City or country; has good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SWEDish woman (Protestant) as working housekeeper; she is a first-class cook, and understands her business thoroughly; is honest, willing, obliging, and has best of City references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—BY A CAPABLE PERson of experience as housekeeper, nurse, or companion to an invalid or to teach children and sew; good reference; salary less an object than a pleasant home in the City. Address S. E. B., 323 West 34th st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED American lady of refinement and capability to take full charge of a gentleman's house; references exchanged. Address Box No. 115 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY OR hotel, to assist a lady in all household duties. Call for two days at No. 59 West 49th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl who thoroughly understands her business in a private family to do general house-work; is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 567 3d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTant woman; can do general house-work well for low wages; City or country; has good reference. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swedish girl, (Protestant,) to do general housework in a small private family; she is honest, willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman to do house-work in a small private family of adults; good City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general house-work in a small private family; best of City references. Call at No. 313 East 34th st., third floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A FAMILY COOK TO DO general house-work in a small private family; five years' City references. Call at 328 East 36th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work in a plain family or a private boarding-house. Call at No. 338 West 48th st.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman to do general house-work and plain sewing; would assist with the washing and ironing. Address A. J. C., Box No. 277 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A GERMAN GIRL for general house-work or to do chamber-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A very respectable girl as lady's maid and seamstress; has ten years' best City reference from her last place; wages not such an object as a comfortable home; can be seen in the store till suited. Call or address No. 1,144 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; would take care children or do light chamber-work; can cut and fit, operate, dress hair; has eleven years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN EXCELLENT FRENCH lady's maid, to return immediately to France; will remain permanently if desired; five years in her last situation, from which she can have highest recommendation. Apply at No. 25 West 56th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GERman lady's maid; speaks French and English; good hair-dresser and seamstress; will wait on a lady or young ladies; best City reference. Apply at No. 150 East 42d st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A colored young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; will assist with other light work if required. Call at No. 379 7th av., corner 41st st.

LADY'S MAID OR NURSE.—BY A FRENCH maid, or to take care of grown children; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 60 West 25th st.; ring first bell.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—UNdressmaking hair-dressing; can cut and fit and do all kinds of family sewing; five years' City reference. Call at No. 323 East 36th st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT PROTestant woman as lady's maid or invalid nurse; no objections to go South; the highest recommendations. Call at or address No. 741 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washing.—By an English Protestant woman of thirty; thorough laundress; French fluting, box-pleating, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work; very best testimonials; City or country. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c.; has two years' City reference from her last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS would like a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing by the month or day; fluting and puffing done neatly; terms moderate; best reference. Call at No. 216 West 27th st., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DEsires to go out by the day, or will take fine washing and ironing in the house; all kinds of fluting done; City reference. Call at No. 443 East 13th st., first floor, rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress in a boarding-house; has good City reference. Apply at No. 326 West 36th st., second floor, in the rear.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as laundress in a small private family; would do chamber-work and fine washing; best of City reference. Call at No. 132 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN; willing to assist in chamber-work; good City references. Apply at her late employer's, No. 3 University place, from 12 to 3 o'clock, Tuesday.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS LAUNdress in a private family; good reference can be given. Call at No. 325 7th av., near 28th st.; second floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress or chamber-maid and fine washing; can give best City reference. Apply at No. 162 East 33d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS laundress, in a small private family; understands fine washing and fluting in the neatest way; five years' reference. Call at No. 564 2d av., corner of 31st st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WOULD like to go out by the day or take washing and ironing to her home; is a good laundress; good City reference. Call at No. 430 East 16th st., for two days.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as first-class laundress in a private family; best of City reference. Call or address for two days No. 111 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in a private family; is an expert operator; first-class City reference. Call or address for two days No. 336 6th av., east side.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress; thoroughly understands her business in a private family; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 158 West 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; would do chamber-work and fine washing, puffing, French fluting; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 319 East 35th st.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A COMPETENT GIRL AS laundress and assist in chamber-work; good City reference from her last place, where she has lived for two years and six months. Call at 412 East 17th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRSTclass laundress; understands her business perfectly; best City reference. Call at No. 230 West 29th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS LAUNdress; good City reference. Call at No. 428 West 49th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, as first-class laundress; understands ladies' finery and fluting; private family or boarding house; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, puffing, pleating, and all kinds of finery of ladies' and gentlemen's linens neatly; best City reference. Address E. S., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS for families' and gentlemen's washing, lace curtains, &c., by a respectable colored woman. Call at No. 129 West 26th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY BY A first-class laundress; can give satisfactory City reference; would be willing to assist in chamber-work if required. Can be seen at No. 141 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; can take full charge of the laundry; best City reference. Call at Mme. Golard's, No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, in a few gentlemen's or families' washing on reasonable terms; good City reference. Call at No. 211 East 28th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing or ironing, or house-cleaning; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 422 West 39th st.

LAUNDRESS.—A RESPECTABLE LAUNDRESS wishes gents' or families washing; good yard for drying. Call on Mrs. Mack, No. 20 East 12th st.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—TO AN ELDERLY Or invalid lady; has had much experience in sick room; satisfactory City reference can be recommended. Address for two days No. 20 West 20th st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS, &c.—BY A NORTH German lady as nursery governess, companion, or house-keeper, in a respectable family; best City reference. Call at Young Ladies' Christian Association, No. 64 Irving place.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS AN experienced infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing up by the bottle; is a good sewer; best City reference given; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 111 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN, thoroughly competent and reliable as infant's nurse; can take charge of a child from birth; home more desirable than salary; good references. Apply at No. 150 West 31st st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN as nurse; all kinds of sewing by hand or machines; can teach children; would do light chamber-work. Call for three days at No. 23 East Washington place.

NURSE.—BY A MARRIED WOMAN, TWENTYfour years old, a child of two years at her own home; reference. Call or address Catharine Falvey, No. 350 West 45th st., rear house.

NURSE OR MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT AMERican as nurse or maid to grown children, and to do plain sewing. Call or address Adelaide Moreau, No. 205 West 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG PERSON TO TAKE care of children and sew; she can operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Apply at her present employer's, between 12 and 2 P. M., at No. 114 East 16th st.

NURSE.—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, as infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth; six years' reference. Call for two days at No. 48 West 38th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman; can take full charge of an infant from its birth, and bring it up on the bottle; City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—CAN TAKE CARE OF AN INFANT FROM its birth; indispensable in sickness; has ten years' City reference from her last place. Call on or address J. D., No. 128 East 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED, RESPECTABLE German girl as nurse for growing children or any other light work; best of references. Call at No. 94 Orchard st.; ring bell No. 1.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City reference. Call at No. 1,216 Broadway, corner 30th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN either to take charge of an invalid lady or to do light chamber-work; best references. Apply at No. 39 5th av. for two days.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl, in a private family, to mind children; has not lived out long; a place to learn more desired than salary. Address A. S., No. 140 East 36th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE; well experienced; can take entire charge of a baby; excellent City reference. Apply at 201 East 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE; is a good seamstress; best City reference. Call at No. 15 Gramercy Park.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESpectable young woman as nurse and chamber-maid; kind and patient with children, and willing to make herself generally useful. Call at No. 117 East 36th st., present employer's.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's Bureau for German Servants, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl to take care of children, or to wait upon a lady; no objection to the country or to travel; three years' reference from last employers. Call at No. 769 Broadway, janitor's rooms.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY AN AMERIcan girl as nurse and seamstress or chamber-maid and seamstress; is willing and obliging; references. Call at No. 148 East 38th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG, EDUCATED GERMAN girl to take care of children, teach them German and sew; of a kind disposition; she wishes a home rather than high wages. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH SUISSE, Protestant, as nurse to children; understands duties of lady's maid; City or country; City reference. Address M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTANT MIDDLEaged woman as nurse; can take entire charge of young child and sew; is a private family; has good references. Address J. B., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT; can take entire charge of an infant from birth; has had sole charge of infants for a great many years; a good sewer; can give excellent City reference. Can be seen at No. 208 West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse; can take entire charge of a baby or grown children; can give five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 6 East 30th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTant young woman; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; can operate on several machines. Call for two days at No. 345 West 38th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH GIRL FOR nurse, and can sew. Address L. B., Box No. 286 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; WILL TAKE the entire charge of an infant or growing children; first-class City reference. Call at No. 434 West 38th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTant person as seamstress and light chamber-work, or nurse; speaks French; works different machines; makes all kinds of children's clothes. Address C. A., Box No. 318, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE French young woman as seamstress and wait on a lady; understands sewing on Wheeler & Wilson machine. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 208 Madison av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY a young woman to go out by the day, week, or month, as seamstress; is a good dress-maker, and can sew on Wheeler & Wilson machine; City references. Call at No. 131 West 28th st., second floor, front rooms.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL AS seamstress; can do all kinds of sewing on the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine; can cut and finish ladies' and children's dresses with patterns. Call at No. 446 West 29th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a very respectable and quiet girl; can operate on different machines, and prepares and cuts children's and ladies' plain suits; would do the chamber-work. Can be seen at 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—BY A YOUNG girl as seamstress or nurse to growing children; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson or Wilcox & Gibbs' machine; excellent reference. Call at 352 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as family seamstress, or would take charge of one or two grown children and do sewing. Apply to Seamstress, No. 202 6th st.

SEAMSTRESS, DRESS-MAKER, &c.—BY A competent seamstress and dress-maker or lady's maid; City reference. Call for two days at No. 100 East 28th st., corner 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—A LADY, WITH HER OWN MAchine, wishes a few more engagements by the day or week, or would take work home; first-class shirt maker. Call or address Seamstress, 317 East 59th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Lady's Maid.—By a young woman; has a good knowledge of dress-making. Can be seen for three days at the house of her present employer, No. 139 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A competent seamstress and dress-maker, work at $1 per day; references given. Address Mrs. S., No. 138 West Houston st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant person as seamstress in a private family; is a good dress-maker; best City reference. Apply at No. 115 West 30th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A SEAMSTRESS; WILLing to assist in chamber-work or take care of grown children; is an expert operator; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 108 West 40th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SEAMSTRESS WOULD LIKE to get a few more customers by the week; can do all kinds of trimming; good City reference. Call at No. 225 7th av., corner 23d st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, OR Laundress and Chamber-maid.—By a neat and tidy, willing and obliging young woman would take a place as laundress, (flutes, puffs, &c.,) and is an experienced chamber-maid; also understands waiting, and would take a place in either capacity; unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITRESS, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND Waitress, and Washing and Ironing.—By an English Protestant young woman as first-class waitress; clean and take care of silver; make salads, good chamber-maid; excellent washer and ironer; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS first-class waitress; superior reference from last employer, who can be seen; understands getting up salads, cleaning silver, &c., and can take a man's place. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable young woman as waitress or chamber-maid; four years' reference, and can be highly recommended by her last employer. Can be seen at No. 239 East 54th st. Ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as waitress, or waitress and chamber-maid, in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 207 East 44th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A respectable girl as first-class waitress or chamber-maid and sewing. Call at her present employer's, No. 27 East 39th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A lady, for a capable and trustworthy woman as chamber-maid or waitress, who has been several years in her service. Inquire at No. 104 East 30th st.

WET NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman wishes to go out as wet nurse; has a good supply of milk. Can be seen at No. 213

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICK.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 10 | BOTHNIA....WED., Nov. 24
RUSSIA....WED., Nov. 17 | ABYSSINIA....WED., Dec. 1

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCYTHIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, 10th November, 1875. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Nov. 27, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday Dec. 4, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Dec. 11, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

GREECE.....THURSDAY, Nov. 11, 3 P. M.
FRANCE.....THURSDAY, Nov. 18, at 9 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

England, Nov. 13, 3 P. M. | The Queen, Nov. 27, 3 P. M.
Egypt, Nov. 20, 11 A. M. | Spain, Dec. 4, 9 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

AMERIQUE, Poussin.....Saturday, Nov. 13
FRANCE, Trudeile.....Saturday, Nov. 27
LABRADOR, Sanguinet.....Saturday Dec. 11

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries, without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class iull-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....Thursday, Nov. 18
STATE OF INDIANA.....Thursday, Dec. 2
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Thursday, Dec. 9

and every Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin $40; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents. No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ETNA.....Nov. 10.
ANDES.....Nov. 24.

FOR KINGSTON AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:

ATLAS.....Nov. 25.
CLARIDEL.....Dec. 18.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER.....Sat., Nov. 13 | DEUTSCHLAND...Nov. 27
MOSEL.....Sat., Nov. 20 | NECKAR...Sat., Dec. 4

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....50 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C. THE FLORIDA POINTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST, SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 10
CHAMPION.....Saturday, Nov. 13

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 9, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHERMAN, THURSDAY Nov. 11, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 13, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE.
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

ACAPULCO.....Nov. 15, 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876. $351, gold. Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

GREAT REPUBLIC.....Dec. 1
FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, Steam-ship COLIMA.....Wednesday, Nov. 10

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ELYSIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13, 2 P. M.
ETHIOPIA.....SATURDAY, Nov. 20, noon.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

HINDOO.....Nov 10 | OTHELLO.....Dec. 8
NAVARINO.....Nov. 24 | COLOMBO.....Dec. 22

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Nov. 11
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Nov. 23

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; MCKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Nov. 16
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Nov. 18
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Nov. 25

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, Nov. 16

For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & BRO., Nos. 21 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Nov. 20 and Dec. 11 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 27, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Dec. 4, at 9:30 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

ILLINOIS.....Nov. 18 | *KENILWORTH.....Dec. 9
*LORD CLIVE.....Nov. 25 | INDIANA.....Dec. 16
OHIO.....Dec. 2 | PENNSYLVANIA.....Dec. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin, $75 to $100, according to location.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N. Y.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

WYOMING.....Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
NEVADA.....Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.
MONTANA.....Nov. 30, at 7 A. M.
IDAHO.....Dec. 7, at 12, noon
DAKOTA.....Dec. 14, at 6:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Dec. 21, at 12, noon

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $85, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MONTGOMERY, Faircloth, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Nov. 11, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington and the South (limited Washington Express of Pullman Palace Cars, daily except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Nov. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—Morning Express, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—Express for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 4.40, 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M.; 12:45, 1:45, 2:30, 2:43, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Ogdensburgh.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and st. epping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

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THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

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NO. 37 WEST 27TH ST.—SUPERIOR ACCOMmodations offered in elegantly-furnished private residence just opened as first-class boarding-house; second and third floors en suite; fourth floor for gentlemen.

NO. 33 WEST 42D ST., FRONTING RESERvoir park, near Opera 439 st.—Location unsurpassed; elegant apartments en suite, with private table, to responsible parties desiring superior accommodations.

MADAM ROBINSON, FROM NEWPORT, Rhode Island, has pleasant rooms, with board, for families and gentlemen. No. 31 Madison av., opposite Madison square.

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FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TO A PARTY DESIRING elegant apartments, a handsome suite is offered, with private table and superior appointments in every particular.

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NO. 18 EAST 41ST ST.—A FAMILY UNEXpectedly vacating an entire third floor, the same to be rented with unexceptionable board, either separately or together.

NO. 22 WEST 51ST ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, en suite or single, to let, with unexceptionable board, to families or single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING AT NO. 408 West 22d st., will accommodate two or three gentlemen with pleasant rooms, with board; unexceptionable references will be given and required.

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NO. 28 WEST 22D ST.—SECOND FLOOR HANDsomely furnished with first-class board or private table; would let to party of gentlemen; terms moderate; references.

NO. 227 EAST 19TH ST., BETWEEN 2D and 3d avs.—Nicely furnished single and double rooms, with excellent board, in a French family. References required.

NO. 158 WEST 45TH ST.—FINE ROOMS, with board, in private family; occupied for five years by family leaving for Europe.

NO. 30 EAST 31ST ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor to rent, with or without private table; terms low to suitable parties; also upper rooms; references.

NO. 50 WEST 28TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms to let, with unexceptionable board; references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 45TH ST.—PARLOR AND BED room, with first-class board, for three persons, $35 per week; also hall room for gentleman, $10 per week.

DESIRABLE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES and gentlemen, with board, at No. 33 West 33d st.; terms reasonable.

PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TO A gentleman and wife a second story front or back room with board. No. 127 East 30th st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely-furnished floors to let, with private table, or breakfast only; references exchanged.

NO. 17 WEST 37TH ST.—PLEASANT HALL room to let, with board. Best references given and required.

NO. 25 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A suite of rooms on third and hall rooms on second and fourth floors, with board; first-class parties.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, ROOMS together or separately; references exchanged. No. 235 West 38th st.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—THIRD STORY front rooms to let, with board; small family; best of references.

NO. 22 WAVERLEY PLACE.—FURNISHED rooms on second, third, and fourth floors for gentlemen and families, with board.

NO. 57 WEST 11TH ST.—PARLOR AND BEDroom to let, with or without private table; also, one single room, with board.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., No. 35, WEST—A suite of parlors to rent, with private table; also, rooms for single gentlemen.

MRS. M. RUSSELL, NO. 14 WEST 17TH St., has two very desirable suites, with full board; also one upper room for a gentleman; references.

NO. 8 EAST 32D ST.—VERY DESIRABLE SECOND floor, with other rooms, to families, with private table.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN MAY FIND superior accommodations, with board, at No. 23 West 30th st. References.

NO. 46 WEST 51ST ST.—ONE DOUBLE AND two single rooms; superior board; parties wishing first-class accommodations only need apply. Refereuce.

NO. 107 EAST 31ST ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms to let, with board, to a family or a party of gentlemen.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—ENtire second floor, fourth floor rooms, for gentlemen. No. 116 West 45th st.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO CONNECTING rooms, third floor, front; every convenience; strictly first-class board.

NO. 36 EAST 22D ST.—LARGE WELL-FURnished rooms to let, with board for gentlemen and wives, or single gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 47 WEST 38TH ST.—A LARGE PLEASANT room to let to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife, with good board.

NO. 28 EAST 20TH ST.—TWO OR THREE pleasant rooms to rent, with board; references required.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 68 West 39th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ROOMS, WITH BOARD, AT THE FIRST Reform house No. 36 West 31st; references exchanged

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A REFINED PARTY OF ADULTS CAN secure a second floor, or more if desired, with board; house private, in an unexceptionable location, newly furnished. Call at No. 145 West 47th st., near 6th av.

GENTLEMEN DESIRING AN ELEGANT home, everything neat and comfortable, near several first-class restaurants, apply at No. 44 West 27th st., near Broadway.

MADISON AV., NO. 123.—ELEGANTLY FURnished rooms to let, with first-class board and attendance; also physician's office; references exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—A very elegant second floor, handsomely furnished, with private table; also one smaller suite; references exchanged.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—Entire second floor; large, light, unusually pleasant, sunny rooms; private table if preferred; references.

ONE DOOR FROM MADISON SQUARE, No. 33 East 23d st.—Elegantly furnished floors, without board or with private table, for parties desiring positively first-class accommodations.

NO. 27 WEST 39TH ST.—THE WHOLE OR part of this house; superbly furnished, and recently decorated; with private table, if desired; possession immediate.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FLOORS ON 5th and Madison avs., with private table; also suites and single rooms in houses not advertised. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two handsomely furnished rooms on second floor, with board; also others: reference.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—SECOND FLOOR rooms, with excellent board.

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AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON parlor floor, with private bath; also a single room to let, to gentlemen, without board, in a private family. No. 37 East 19th st., between Broadway and 4th av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER HANDSOMELY-furnished apartments, with an abundance of closet room, on second floor of full-width house; also, a room on fourth floor; breakfast if desired. 140 West 42d st.

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NO. 18 WEST 25TH ST.—FURNISHED APARTments to let, without board; near 5th av. and Broadway.

NO. 41 WEST 9TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Nicely-furnished rooms.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—Quiet home for the Winter by a gentleman doing business in New-York; good large room, fire, and gas; private family; near railroad depot. Address S. W.,

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

"PRINCE LEO" IN COURT.

MR. BERGH'S ATTEMPT TO RESCUE THE CHILD — PROCEEDINGS IN SUPREME COURT—TESTIMONY OF THE BOY.

"Prince Leo, the wee acrobat," the story of whose rescue from cruel treatment at the Tivoli Garden, in Eighth street, was published in yesterday's TIMES, was produced by Deputy Sheriff Jeffries before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Walter Leonard, his "guardian," who had given bail, also appeared in response to the order to show cause why the child should not be taken from him. Judge Donohue directed that testimony should be taken in another court-room, in the presence of Mr. Robert F. Bixby, Attorney of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Mr. Ebridge T. Gerry, who appeared on the written instruction of District Attorney Phelps, and Mr. George F. Langbein, the counsel of Leonard. The examination was conducted in the General Term room of the Supreme Court, which was filled with a crowd composed mainly of members of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, members of the Tivoli troupe, and people who were present in the audience on Saturday night, when Leonard was arrested and the "Prince" rescued. Among those present were Mr. Henry Bergh, Mr. Wright, President of the society whose officers made the arrest; Paul Falk, the proprietor of the Tivoli, and Frederick Berger, the father of the "Prince." The little acrobat, who is said to be eight years old, but does not look to be more than six, was brought into the court-room in the arms of Deputy Sheriff Jenkins, his arms loaded with toys and his pockets full of five-cent nickels, given him by Mr. Bergh. He is somewhat pale and thin, but he looked as bright as could be. He seemed to utterly ignore the presence of anybody in the court-room, and when placed on a step of the platform in front of the Judge's bench he immediately began playing with his toys. His father, a short, brawny-lookin' German from Philadelphia, sat back a little way in the audience, and seemed to be on the best of terms with Leonard, who sat nearer to the Prince. It is said that the father taught his son to perform on a tight-rope and then arranged that he should act under the control of Leonard. The man Leonard appears to be about twenty-five years old, and has a very white face and jet-black hair.

"Prince Leo" was the first witness called. Mr. Langbein objected to the competency of the witness on account of his age, but the objection was overruled, and an exception taken. The "Prince" was not sworn, his simple statement being taken by Mr. Gerry. Mr. Gerry began the examination as follows:

Q.—Prince, what is your name? A.—Freddy.
Q.—How old are you? A.—I don't know, Sir.
Q.—Come, don't you know anything about it? A.—No, Sir.
Q.—Do you see your father in court? A.—Yes; that man there.
Q.—What is his name? A.—Frederick Berger.
Q.—Who told you that he is your father? A.—I don't know.
Q.—How long did you know him before to-day? A.—A long time.
Q.—How long were you with Leonard? A.—A long time.
Q.—Did your father teach you anything about the tight-rope business before you went to Leonard? A.—He did, Sir.
Q.—Did Leonard ever strike you? A.—He did.
Q.—What with? A.—I don't know.
Q.—Now try and remember; what did he strike you with? A.—With a strap.
Q.—Where did he hit you with it? A.—On the back.
Q.—Did he ever strike you with anything else? A.—No.
Q.—Did he ever kick you? A.—Yes.
Q.—For what? A.—I don't know.
Q.—Oh yes, you do know; don't be afraid.

During the whole of the examination of the "Prince" his father and his "guardian," Leonard, stared at him almost fiercely, and it was evident when Mr. Gerry told him not to be afraid, that the injunction was necessary, for he had burst into tears and wept so freely and seemed so embarrassed that his examination was necessarily suspended.

Frank Zipper, a waiter at the Tivoli, testified that he had seen Leonard push the child, and had heard that one of his ears had been pulled, but he seemed to be treated about the same as all juvenile acrobats were at the Tivoli.

Solomon Kohn, another waiter, testified that he saw Leonard pull one of the ears of the child while he was "exercising;" had seen the child's ear and nose pulled at other times, and had heard that the boy was beaten by Leonard.

Stephen D. Sanford, of Bridgeport, Conn., testified that he saw the child performing on the tight-rope at the Tivoli last Friday evening; the rope was about an inch and a half thick and ten feet from the stage floor; the child was lifted on to the rope by Leonard; he was dressed in tights and had a balancing pole; he appeared to be in great fear; he started forward and appeared to lose his balance, and started back and rested on the "break;" again he started and returned all in a tremor, and on the third attempt got about half way across the rope and went back; then he attempted to climb up an inclined rope running from the flies to the stage, with a balancing pole in his hands; there was a rope around his waist running through a ring, so that if he fell he could only fall about four feet, and then he would be suspended by the waist; the rope was about the thickness of a clothesline; there were other feats which he attempted to perform. Witness said that he was not subpœnaed, but saw the matter in THE TIMES yesterday morning, and volunteered his testimony. He continued—There was no netting under the child.

On cross-examination, witness said that Leonard and another man were standing near the child watching him the whole time. Officer Hatfield, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who arrested Leonard, described how the child twice slipped down the inclined rope.

Henry Bergh testified that he was at the "Tivoli" on the night of Nov. 6; he saw Freddy, dressed in tights, placed on the rope, with a balance-pole; the child walked along the rope in a tremulous manner, evidently fearful from the expression of his countenance; had nothing of the cheerful expression of acrobats; "on the contrary," said the witness, "he reminded me of the appearance of that dog which used to be seen every day at the corner of Houston and Broadway, looking miserable; the child on this occasion had a bandage over his eyes while performing, and there was no netting under the rope.

Mr. E. F. Jenkins, Secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, saw the child's terror when making ineffectual attempts to cross the rope; saw him lie on his back on the rope, in which position he twice nearly fell; if he had fallen there was nothing to break the fall; the rope was about eight feet from the stage; the child's face had a painful expression during the whole performance; besides thin flesh-colored tights the child had nothing on but a bandage around the abdomen, drawn so tight that witness could not get his finger inside of it; thought it must have interfered with the circulation of his blood. The witness also described the performance of the child in lifting his legs alternately and crossing them over the balance pole.

Mr. Sanford, recalled, testified that on Friday night the atmosphere of the theatre was so cold that he several times had to go and stand near the stove.

Deputy Sheriff George Jeffreys testified that he made the arrest at Saturday's matinée; he saw the child tremble somewhat as he walked across the rope; there was no netting under him, but the prisoner and another man walked under the rope.

The further hearing was adjourned to 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning. Mr. Gerry said that it was probable that the testimony taken would be sent to the District Attorney to be used in the charge of assault and battery made against Leonard.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND THE GOVERNMENT.

A reporter of THE TIMES called yesterday upon Mr. Dillon, the Chairman of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for the purpose of ascertaining the true state of the case in reference to pending litigation. Mr. Dillon could only speak in general terms in regard to the suits in the absence of documents, and did not enter into details concerning the suit of the Government against the road to recover the five per cent. net earnings. He insists that the only suit which has now any importance is the suit of the company against the Government. This is in relation to the Government transportation money. Two years ago this Winter the Treasury Department refused to pay any moneys for transport of freight and troops over the road. Previous to that time one-half of the sums which the Government annually became indebted to the company on this score was paid to it, and the balance was put to its credit. The company offered a compromise of $500,000 annually, in lieu of all. This offer was not accepted; the Treasury informed the company that it could go to the Supreme Court, and precedence should be given to the case on the court calendar. The company then commenced a suit to recover from the Government the sums which it claims were illegally retained—i. e., the half of the transportation account, which now amounts, for the two years, to about $1,000,000. The case has been argued, and decision is pending; but Mr. Dillon has no knowledge of when it will be rendered. He affirms that some of the most eminent lawyers in the country have been consulted, and that they are unanimously of the opinion that the Government cannot legally retain more than half the transportation moneys, as provided in the first acts of Congress, under which the road was built. If, however, the decision should be adverse to the company, Mr. Dillon says the bonds would not be affected. The market might flutter a little for a few days under the influence of "bear" movements, but a week or less would see prices regain their customary level. He says that the company has been able to get along and meet all its obligations promptly for two years, without the moneys in litigation, and it certainly can continue to do so, if it should be necessary. At the same it would of course, be glad not to be under that necessity. If the company is compelled to pay five per cent. of its net earnings it will, of course, do so; but it claims that nothing is due till the bonds mature—thirty years hence. The road itself was in a sound and paying condition.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

A NOISY MEETING OF DEPOSITORS—APPOINTMENT OF ANOTHER COMMITTEE.

A very noisy meeting of depositors of the Third Avenue Savings Bank was held in the Directors' room of the Bank, Twenty-sixth street and Third avenue, last evening. There were about seventy depositors present, and Mr. George Smith presided. Several persons persisted in speaking at the same time, without any definite aim, except that the majority of those present were unanimous in their disapproval of certain acts, or alleged acts, of Mr. Fitch, who had been appointed counsel by the depositors, and they also manifested their disapprobation of the candidature of G. A. Josephs for the position of Receiver. Mr. Fitch was accused of falsehood, in representing that the question of the Receivership was to come up in this City before one of the Supreme Court Judges, when he knew that it was to come up at Kingston, Ulster County. He was also charged with a design to get possession of the bank, and as he had offered his services for nothing, Mr. Mallon, the largest depositor in the bank, said he could have no confidence in him. A man who gave his services for nothing was not, he said, worth having. Mr. Mallon also said he was opposed to Mr. Carman, and he wanted a committee appointed who would take care of their interests and employ competent counsel to represent them before the Supreme Court. Mr. Josephs, whose name was mentioned for the office of Receiver, attempted to speak after Mr. Mallon, but a cry was raised to "turn him out," and several angry individuals made toward him for the purpose of ejecting him from the room, but he beat a hasty retreat and did not afterward return. A good deal of desultory talk followed, ending finally in the appointment of the following depositors to compose, in addition to the five appointed last Thursday, a committee to employ counsel to appear at Kingston on Saturday next, to recommend the appointment of a Receiver, and to take steps to prosecute the Bank Trustees: Patrick McTeigne, No. 400 Third avenue; Julius Burns, No. 424 Third avenue; Thomas Coleman, No. 408 East Twenty-third street; Charles Phillips, No. 949 Third avenue; Henry Schmidtmann, No. 413 East Twenty-fourth street; Patrick McCue, No. 231 East Twenty-fourth street; John W. Day, No. 353 East Twentieth street; William Carbury, No. 247 East Forty-first street.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE CONTEST FOR THE RECEIVERSHIP.

Mr. Ashbel Fitch says in reply to the statement of Mr. Carman, Receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank, that he was employed by a general meeting of the depositors and not by the present committee, and that he was instructed to take such steps as, in his judgment, would be proper for the removal of Mr. Carman. Subsequently the committee was appointed and instructed to act with Mr. Fitch. The committee had no sooner met than Mr. Mallon, one of their number, requested Mr. Fitch to give his opinion whether or not one of the committee would be eligible for the position of Receiver. Mr. Fitch stated in reply, what he has uniformly stated to the committee, that neither he nor the committee could have any voice in the selection of a Receiver, the appointment being solely in the hands of the court. He would, however, be pleased to present any name to the court upon which the committee might agree, whereupon Mr. Mallon's name was recommended. Subsequently, at the instance of Mr. Rigar, who was a candidate for the position, this was rescinded, and afterward, on Tuesday night last, Mr. Josephs' name was recommended by the committee. Mr. Mallon presided at the meeting at which Mr. Josephs' name was recommended, and voted in his favor, but the next morning he went with Mr. Rigar and Mr. Ward to Mr. Carman and made an arrangement with him. Mr. Fitch states that he has not and never had any candidate for the Receivership, as he prefers to leave the whole matter to the court, where it belongs, and he attributes the entire trouble to the desire of these three persons—Mallon, Ward, and Rigar—to be appointed themselves.

CRUELTY IN A HOBOKEN SCHOOL.

A LADY TEACHER ARRESTED FOR THE ALLEGED EXCESSIVE PUNISHMENT OF A LITTLE GIRL.

Among the pupils who attend Public School No. 3, on Adams street, Hoboken, is a little girl named Doran, ten years of age, who lives close to the school-building. On Monday of last week she was, as it is charged, brutally beaten by Miss Cunningham, teacher of her department. Miss Cunningham used a heavy rattan, and struck the girl a number of heavy blows over her back, leaving several ugly ridges which are yet visible. The next day the child's back was so sore that she was not able to button her clothes around her. Mr. Doran, the girl's father, called the attention of the School Trustees to the brutal treatment his child had received; and it was expected that the matter would be ventilated in the board last night. Yesterday afternoon he appeared before Justice Monk and made a criminal charge of assault and battery against the teacher. Miss Cunningham was notified by the court Constable that her presence was required in the court-room, and she appeared with a bondsman later in the evening and gave bail.

The little girl says that the occasion of the beating was this: On the day she received it she raised her hand to call her teacher's attention. Miss Cunningham refused to notice her at first, but the child became so persistent that she was obliged to ask her what she wanted. The girl asked permission to go into the lower yard, and Miss Cunningham refused to grant it. The child threw her head upon her arms on her desk, and Miss Cunningham, regarding this as a breach of discipline, inflicted the punishment for which she was arrested.

Miss Cunningham is described as a lady of fine accomplishments, but of very uneven temper, and other children have, in time past, complained of her excessive cruelty.

A law of the State, passed a few years ago, denies to the teachers in the schools the right to inflict corporal punishment upon their pupils.

TROTTING AT DEERFOOT PARK.

The second day of the November trotting meeting at Deerfoot Park was fairly attended yesterday. There were three races to be decided, and only one of them was finished, the other two being postponed in consequence of darkness. The first race, a purse of $100, for horses that had never beaten 2:40, had three starters—Tom Moore, St. George, and William R. Roberts. The first heat was taken by Tom Moore, and the second was a dead heat between him and St. George, and the latter won the third heat, when complaint was made to the judges that Moore was being pulled, and it was decided to place another driver behind him. To this the driver of Moore objected, and took the horse from the track, upon which he was declared distanced, and the pools declared off. St. George thus won the fourth heat, when it became too dark to trot again, and the race was postponed until 2 o'clock to-day. The second race was a purse of $100, for horses that had no better record than 2:35, the starters being Irene, Belle of Hartford, Gilbert, and Dandelion. The race was closely contested, Belle of Hartford taking the first and third heats, and Gilbert the second and fourth, when darkness intervened with its further progress. The third race was a match for $200 between Billy and Bedell, and was won by the former in four heats.

ANOTHER HALT IN RAPID-TRANSIT AFFAIRS.

The election of Directors and officers of the Manhattan Rapid-transit Railway Company, announced for yesterday, failed to take place. At the appointed hour a number of stockholders, including Milton Courtwright, President of the New-York Elevated or Greenwich Street Road; David Dows, C. K. Garrison, John F. Tracy, President of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad; John Ross, William Foster, President of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad; José F. Navarro, and Gen. Horace Porter met in one of the offices of the Corn Exchange Bank Building, and after waiting some time for the Rapid-transit Commissioners, adjourned to Wednesday next. The reason for the non-attendance of the Commissioners is attributed to the absence from the City of Mr. J. C. Canda, Treasurer to the board.

FAILURE OF A LARGE FIRM.

Haight, Halsey & Co., hat and cap trimmings, No. 62 Greene street, have suspended payment and have asked an extension from their creditors, which will probably be granted. The firm has been established thirty years, and was one of the largest and reputedly most substantial in the business. It had a capital of $750,000. The extreme dullness of trade and the impossibility of collecting what was due them compelled them to take the present course. They have assets which, if they can be realized, will, it is believed, leave a large surplus over their liabilities, though the figures of neither have as yet been accurately ascertained.

CONSCIENTIOUS EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.

The Excise Board granted a license yesterday to Messrs. Koster & Bial, notwithstanding the verification of the charge against them of violating the Sunday liquor law. The members of the firm appeared before the board, which met at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider the application, and presented a recommendation of formidable length, signed by a number of "prominent merchants" and others. Commissioners Marshall and Stiner voted in favor of granting the license, and Commissioner Stewart, the President of the Board, in the negative. Commissioner Marshall stated to the reporter of THE TIMES that he and Mr. Stiner voted for licensing Koster & Bial, conscientiously believing that it would be at variance with their sense of justice to do otherwise, the applicants having made a solemn promise to keep their place closed on the Sabbath.

A FOX-CHASE.

A HUNT ARRANGED TO TAKE PLACE NEAR HACKENSACK—THE EFFORTS TO ORGANIZE A HUNTING CLUB.

The proposed fox-hunt referred to in THE TIMES a few days ago, will come off in the vicinity of Hackensack, N. J., in about a fortnight, if nothing occurs to disarrange the present programme. As it will be an "invitation hunt," the guests only are expected to take part in the run. The general public, however, will be permitted to see the sport. Mr. Joseph Donohoe, who will be master of ceremonies, will run seven couple of his own hounds, and it is expected that they will be reinforced by others from Long Island, and thus make a large pack. If the run proves successful an effort will be made immediately to organize a regular hunting club, to be sustained by an annual subscription of $100, the membership to be limited to a certain number. In order to avoid disappointment a "bag" fox will be kept ready, in case one is not found in the Hackensack gorse, but, as a confined animal does not show much speed, it will not be used until all other efforts have failed. The dogs intended to participate in the hunt will be taken out for trial in a few days, their long idleness having put them in clumsy form, and they will then be run every day until the "meet" is held.

Presuming that a hunting club will be organized after the event, Col. Skinner, of the *Turf, Field, and Farm*, is in communication with leading Southern gentlemen who keep kennels, about the purchase of their best dogs, and from letters received he expects to be able to select a pack that in size, mouth, and staunchness will compare with some of the best in Great Britain.

THE BROOKLYN RING PROSECUTIONS.

A meeting of the Law Committee of the Citizens' Association of Brooklyn was held yesterday forenoon, for the purpose of considering the advisability of laying the evidence against the members of the Ring already in their possession before the Governor. The meeting was secret, but it became known in the afternoon that a subcommittee was appointed to wait on Gov. Tilden, who is expected in Brooklyn to-day, and state in substance to him the matter of the Ring's case. What action the Governor will take is yet unknown, but it is hoped and expected that he will direct the Attorney General to commence proceedings against the Ring at once. The reformers expect to prove, among other things, that there was fraud in the awarding of the contracts for the building of the Hempstead Reservoir. There was no meeting of the association last night.

OPENING OF THE DRILL SEASON.

The Twenty-second Regiment formally opened the drill season at its armory, in West Fourteenth street, last evening. A large number of invitations had been issued, and in response the galleries were completely filled with spectators, while a single row of chairs which fringed the main floor were all occupied. The exposed rafters of the building were festooned with regimental and national flags and streamers, which, together with the rich toilets of the ladies present, made an animated display. At 8 o'clock the drill call was sounded, and twenty minutes later the regiment was formed on three sides of a square, with ten companies of sixteen files front, preparatory to the ceremony of dress parade. Adjt. Waydell turned over the command to Lieut. Col. Camp in a very handsome manner. During the parade the men stood like statues, while the band was pronounced in excellent style by Drum Major Strube, although it was so large that the passage was exceedingly difficult. After the parade Mr. Gilmore assembled the orchestra in the centre of the room and the following programme of promenade music was performed: Overture, "Robespierre," Litolff; "Invitation à la Danse," Weber; cornet solo, from "Attila," by Mr. Arbuckle; "Rhapsodie Hongroise No. 2," Liszt, and a mosaic concert air. At its conclusion dancing was begun, and that completed the entertainment.

ELECTION OF THE ST. NICHOLAS SOCIETY.

The regular annual election of the St. Nicholas Society of the City of New-York, which was held last evening at Delmonico's, in East Fourteenth street, resulted in the choice of the following officers:

President—Augustus R. Macdonough.
Vice Presidents—First, William M. Vermilye; Second, Charles R. Swords; Third, Carlisle Norwood; Fourth, George W. McLean.
Treasurer—Edward Schell.
Secretary—John C. Mills.
Assistant Secretary—P. Van Zandt Lane.
Chaplains—Rev. Thomas E. Vermilye, D. D., Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D.
Physicians—Abram Dubois, M. D., T. Mallack Cheeseman, M. D.
Consulting Physicians—James Anderson, M. D., James R. Wood, M. D.
Managers—J. Henry Haight, Augustus Schell, Benjamin H. Field, James W. Beekman, James Breath, Aaron B. Hays, Frederic De Peyster, James M. McLean, Hamilton Fish, William Remsen, John Schuyler, Theodore Roosevelt.
Stewards—Benjamin L. Swan, Jr., John Treat Irving, Robert G. Remsen, George L. Kingsland, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Carlisle Norwood, Jr., Eugene Schieffelin.

After the election a fine collation was served, and the remainder of the evening given up entirely to social enjoyment.

BOOK SALES.

One indication of a better condition of trade is to be found in the brisk competition which has lately been observed at book sales. Messrs. Bangs & Merwin, of No. 656 Broadway, have held many sales during the past few weeks, and the biddings were never more spirited. This shows that the general public are beginning to unlock their purses, for the "trade" alone cannot keep the book market in the active state which now characterizes it. To-day Messrs. Bangs & Merwin will offer an unusually attractive collection of books at 3 o'clock, consisting of consignments from all the most eminent publishing firms, at home and abroad. The books are all new, and represent all departments of literature. It is the most important sale thus far of the Fall season.

THE HEMPSTEAD RESERVOIR.

After receiving from the city of Brooklyn $500,000 more than they contracted to complete the work for, the contractors engaged in building the reservoir at Hempstead have, as is known, asked for a further appropriation of $500,000. Engineers of high standing in their profession have pronounced the new reservoir useless. With a view to having the work tested, Mayor Hunter sent yesterday a communication to the President of the Board of City Works, asking him to report the condition of the dam of the Hempstead reservoir; also, the amount of stone work or facing done during the present season, and the height to which the water may now be safely raised in the reservoir.

THE BENNETT-VAN BUREN PIGEON MATCH.

Arrangements have been completed for the pigeon match between Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of this City, and Mr. Travis Van Buren. They are to shoot at 100 pigeons each, thirty-five yards rise, eighty yards boundary, with one and a half ounces of shot, from five traps, placed five yards apart, English rules, for $2,500 a side. The match is to take place in this State, probably at Babylon, Long Island, during the second week in December. Both gentlemen are expert wing shots, and great interest is manifested in the contest.

A ONE HUNDREDTH BIRTHDAY.

The Albany *Journal* says that Mrs. Gen. Hendrick Van Rensselaer, formerly of Albany, celebrated her one hundredth birthday at Randolph, Cattaraugus County, a few days since, at the residence of her son, Dr. D. S. Van Rensselaer, with whom she has resided for the last forty years. Dr. Van Rensselaer is now in his eightieth year. Many hundred friends and acquaintances from far and near paid their respects to her, and she was the recipient of a number of beautiful mementoes, including an illuminated motto, on one end of which was a large white lily surrounded with lilies of the valley. Extending from these flowers and creeping over the motto were the various cereals in all stages of growth, and the words, "As are thy days, so shall thy strength be." The reception began at 10 in the morning, and did not close until 10 at night. In the evening Prof. Edwards, of Chamberlain Institute, made an address, in which he recounted some of the eventful scenes through which Mrs. Van Rensselaer had passed. At the conclusion of his remarks the "Old Hundredth" was sung, and the company dispersed with a benediction.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A BAGGAGE-MASTER.

Saturday night, Mr. Charles E. Drew, through baggage-master on the owl train between New-York and Boston, was taken ill about the time the train reached Stamford, complaining of a pain in his head and of feeling badly otherwise. He continued on the train until it reached New-Haven, when he gave up, unable to proceed further, and was taken to the residence of his father, Stephen M. Drew, in that city. Medical aid was summoned as soon as possible, but before the physician arrived death had ensued. Mr. Drew had been in the employ of the road about ten years, and for two years past had been through baggage-master. He had enjoyed uninterrupted good health for many years. He has resided in Boston for a year or two past, where he leaves a wife and two young children. He was thirty-two years of age. The cause of death is believed to have been apoplexy.

A WIFE WORTH $1,000.

A jury in the Superior Court, Detroit, Mich., last week placed the value of a wife at $1,000. Samuel W. Burrows, a young merchant doing business in Belleville, was charged by Henry Lewis, of that place, with alienating from him the affections of his wife, and inducing her to leave her husband and her two children, respectively aged six and four years, and live with Burrows. These facts were pretty clearly proved, and Burrows not putting in any defense, the jury returned a verdict for the amount mentioned.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Customs officials seized 1,850 smuggled cigars yesterday on the Havana steamer City of Vera Cruz.

The annual dinner of the Mercantile Library Association will take place this evening at Delmonico's, in Fourteenth street.

The meeting of the Republican Central Committee, which was announced to take place this evening, will not be held until the 16th inst.

William Groezinger, a manufacturer of gaiters at No. 96 Gold street, while despondent from business reverses, took arsenic on Sunday and died yesterday.

The regular monthly reception of the Young Mens' Christian Association took place last evening at the Association Rooms, corner of Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue.

The liabilities of Lewis J. Phillips & Co. are estimated at upward of $2,000,000, outside of their business transactions. Real estate speculations have caused the embarrassment.

The preliminaries for a wrestling match for $5,000 and the championship of America, between James H. McLaughlin, of Detroit, Mich., and John McMahon, of Rutland, Vt., have been almost completed.

Rosanna Eberle, aged eighteen months, was terribly burned yesterday, at her parents' residence, No. 151 Ludlow street, by the bed on which she was lying being set on fire by her brother, aged three years, who was playing with matches.

Among the distinguished visitors at the monthly meeting of the Century Club Saturday evening were Samuel Osborn, ex-master cutler, and Charles Henry Halcomb, Managing Director, of one of the large steel works of Sheffield, England.

Rev. Mr. Brady, of New-Jersey, addressed the Methodist ministers yesterday on the subject of "City Evangelization," and in the course of his remarks recommended more unity of action among the preachers, and the abandonment of camp-meetings in favor of revival gatherings in the City.

The art reception of the Palette Club took place last evening and was well attended. Some excellent music was provided. The art display was not very extensive or striking. The rooms of the club have been frescoed and refurnished during the last few weeks and now present a really elegant appearance.

The Board of Examiners of the Police Department met yesterday, Inspectors Dilks, McDermott, Thorne, and Speight, and Capt. Copeland being present, and examined a number of patrolmen who are candidates for promotion to the position of roundsmen. The decision of the examiners was not made public.

The vote in the Twelfth Assembly District of this City for Gov. Dix in 1874 was 1,554. The vote at the late election was 2,269 for Mr. Seward, showing an increase of fifty per cent. Assemblyman-elect Watts is the first Republican elected in the district since its formation.

The affairs of the bankrupt firm of Howes & Macy are nearly settled, and Mr. J. Nelson Tappen, the Assignee, expects to pay a final dividend as soon as two or three lawsuits are concluded, which will be in a few weeks. The dividend will be from three to five per cent., fifty-five per cent. having already been paid to the 920 creditors of the firm.

In the case of the German widow, Barbara Mitzger, of No. 126 Delancey street, whose death it was claimed resulted from malpractice, Coroner Croker held an inquest yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict against Mrs. Wagner, the midwife, of No. 99 Orchard street, who was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Musical matinées and receptions, for the benefit of the New-York Foundling Asylum, will be given to-morrow and on Thursday evenings, from 2 to 5 o'clock, in the parlors of the institution, Sixty-eighth street, near Lexington avenue. The musical programme, in which Mrs. Robinson, Miss Purdy, Signor G. Braga, Dr. G. Brigiatti, and Mr. Fowler will take part, is under the management of Signor Albites.

The wrestling match between M. Andre Christol, of France, and William Miller, of Australia, takes place in the Grand Opera-house this evening. This is the second contest of the kind in this City between these two men. On the first occasion Miller was the victor, he having gained three falls to Christol's two. The style of wrestling is that known as the Greco-Roman. The betting is in favor of Miller.

For the week ending with Saturday, Nov. 6, plans for thirty-two new buildings have been submitted for the approval of the department, at an estimated cost of $205,300. Of the number twelve are first-class dwellings. During the month of October ninety-five new buildings were commenced and 123 completed. Seven hundred and forty new buildings are now in process of erection in the City, at an estimated expense of $1,332,850.

It was discovered Friday morning last that an attempt had been made to rob the letter-box at the corner of Ninth avenue and Forty-second street. The steel pick which had been used upon the lock was broken off in it. It was found necessary to send for a locksmith, and have the lock cut open before the letters could be removed. Postmaster James has detailed a number of special detectives to watch for these letter-box thieves, and this may insure the mail matter better protection than is now afforded it by the Municipal Police.

BROOKLYN.

The Grand Jury was impaneled in the Court of Sessions yesterday and charged by Judge Moore.

Arthur H. Walkley, Deputy Clerk in the District Attorney's Office, has been appointed Chief Clerk, to fill the vacancy made by the death of Levi B. Faron.

The streets in the Sixteenth Ward, where the small-pox is most prevalent, are shockingly dirty. At every step heaps of dirt and decaying vegetable matter are to be seen.

Yesterday Controller Powell paid $50,000 to the Treasurer of the Bridge Company on the current year's subscription of $1,000,000. The total amount paid by Brooklyn thus far on account of the bridge is $3,900,000.

It was commonly rumored in Williamsburg yesterday that Mr. John A. Thomas, of the law firm of Daily, Perry & Thomas, of Nassau street, New-York, had disappeared from his home in the Eastern District.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen yesterday it was announced by the Chairman that the board would meet at noon to-day to canvass the city vote. The Board of Supervisors will meet to canvass the county vote an hour later.

John McGuire, charged with the murder of the colored man Samuel Jackson, at Schnetzen Park, on the 15th of last month, was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barnard, yesterday. The day was spent in obtaining eleven jurors, after which the court adjourned.

A communication was sent yesterday by Mayor Hunter to the Board of City Works requesting that body to direct that the streets of the city be thoroughly inspected, and all obstructions occasioned by repairing streets or erecting new buildings be carefully removed before the setting in of Winter.

Six physicians commenced yesterday the work of examining the children in the public schools with a view of vaccinating those who have never been vaccinated before, and also those who have not been recently vaccinated. Those who had not been vaccinated were sent home and directed to remain away from school until the operation shall have been performed.

William Bennett, charged with killing his wife, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree yesterday, and was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three years and six months. John Eggler, charged with pushing a companion off a dock into the East River, pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

LONG ISLAND.

The annual convention of the Sabbath-schools of Queens County will be held to-morrow at Newtown.

The Long Island Bible Association meet to-day at East New-York for transaction of important business.

The Queens County Agricultural Society meet to-morrow at Mineola, for the purpose of electing officers and directors for the ensuing year.

Mr. Thomas Messenger, of Great Neck, has presented a chime of thirty-three Belgium bells to the American St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Rome, Italy.

Thomas Smith, of Bayport, sold his house recently for $1,500 which he concealed in a basket of rags under his bed. The next day tramps robbed him of the money.

The majority of Hon. L. Bradford Prince, for Senator in the First district, is in three counties composing the District, 1,036. He ran considerably ahead of his ticket in every election district.

John Gill, who shot his wife at Bellport, Long Island, last Summer, and who has since been confined in the Suffolk County Jail awaiting trial, was last week conveyed to the Hudson River Asylum at Poughkeepsie as a confirmed lunatic. Gill is reported to be very wealthy, and the cause of his shooting his wife was the fact that he believed she had robbed him of $50,000.

The Southern Railroad Company of Long Island will, it is understood, soon commence the erection of new depot buildings at Bushwick, in accordance with the plan for some time held in contemplation. The Rockaway branch of the road, from Valley Stream, is to be graveled, and new iron and ties will be laid in readiness for next Summer's travel. The Long Island Railroad Company will also extend their Rockaway branch from Far Rockaway to the point of the beach.

STATEN ISLAND.

A panel of petit jurors will be drawn to-day at the County Clerk's office, Richmond, to serve at the County Court, which sits at the Court-house there on the 23d inst.

Since the temporary suspension of the law against rabbit shooting, the people of Staten Island have been much annoyed by hunters trespassing upon their property and shooting everything in the shape of game, that they can find not unfrequently chickens belonging to the farmers. Yesterday a ferry-boat on one trip from the City, landed fifty-one passengers at the lower landing, and of these, forty-nine were gunners with dogs.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The Supervisors of Westchester County assembled at the Court-house, White Plains, yesterday and organized by the unanimous election of Col. S. W. Johnson, of Rye, for chairman, Casper C. Childs, of Sing Sing, for clerk, and John Haley, of White Plains, for page. The board then adjourned until to-day, when the President will probably announce the standing committees. At noon to-day the Supervisors will organize as a Board of County Canvassers, for making the official election returns.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $105,943 28 in taxes and assessments last week.

Herman Cohn's clothing store, in New-Brunswick was entered by burglars Saturday night, and robbed of $300 worth of goods.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a fast train from Jersey City to Pittsburg today, for the purpose of ascertaining how fast a train can be run.

An Erie Railway freight car standing on the track at the depot in Jersey City, was broken into by thieves Sunday night, and robbed of $300 worth of copper.

John Granton, who resided on the Hackensack plank road, near Granton, was struck by a locomotive on the Northern Railroad track, yesterday, and instantly killed.

The official majorities in Hudson County give Laverty, Dem., for Sheriff, 2,639; Halsted, Dem. for Director at Large of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, 982; and McCague, for Surrogate, 3,649.

Stephen Collins, of the firm of Manning & Collins, carpenters and builders, of Jersey City, collected about one thousand dollars belonging to the firm, last week, and absconded. He has not been seen since Thursday, and his partner has procured a warrant for his arrest.

A horse belonging to Mr. Robert Ackerman ran away in Elizabeth Sunday afternoon, and Mr. and Mrs. Ackerman were thrown from the buggy, sustaining very serious injuries, particularly Mrs. Ackerman, whose arm was broken in two places, besides severe bruises about the body, and it is feared that she has sustained internal injuries.

Shortly after 12 o'clock Sunday night a gang of eight roughs made an assault upon Thomas Ready in his saloon, on the corner of Warren and Plymouth streets, Jersey City. After they had smashed nearly all of the windows, Officer Dalton arrived and took four of them into custody. At the station-house the prisoners gave their names as Charles Murphy, James Reilly, Dennis Donnovan, and William Good. They had a preliminary examination yesterday morning, and were held for further examination.

A HUSKING BEE.

Boston papers describe a husking bee at the home of Gen. N. P. Banks, in Waltham, Mass., Thursday evening, got up in aid of the National Centennial by a committee of ladies acting under the leadership of Mrs. S. D. Warren. Rev. Mrs. Guild received her appointment as chairman of the committee from the Woman's Centennial Bureau in Boston, and Mrs. Banks, Miss Miles, Mrs. Dr. Worcester, Mrs. Parsons, Mrs. Lothrop, Miss Hobbs, and other ladies united in forwarding the arrangements. Gen. Banks lent a helping hand, and threw open his house and barn for the husking. Gen. Banks raised this year about 200 bushels of corn, 100 bushels of which were placed in the middle of the barn floor in a rick with seats on either side. In order the more successfully to realize to the full the fun attending the discovery of red ears, 100 of these were scattered throughout the winrow. The barn was lighted up and connected with the house by a covered way, a large marquee in the centre forming a conspicuous feature of the arrangements. The interior of this was brilliantly illuminated with Chinese lanterns. An admission fee of fifty cents was charged, and no expenses whatever having been incurred, the receipts amounted to a considerable sum. The guests began to arrive soon after 7 o'clock, and the house and barn were crowded, the General and Mrs. Banks being assisted in receiving the guests by their daughters, Miss Minnie Sargent and Maud. The husking commenced about 8 o'clock, young and old entering into the sport, demanding, receiving, and paying forfeits as one after another lucky one discovered a red ear. The husking continued about an hour, at the expiration of which time the company were invited to a substantial collation, such as was served to the boys and girls of New-England 100 years ago. This was a gratuity on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Banks, and consisted of baked beans, brown bread, squash, apple and mince pies, doughnuts, and cheese, with coffee and sweet cider. The beans and brown bread came smoking hot from the ovens, while the cider for the occasion was pressed out that afternoon, and consequently was unfermented. At the conclusion of the supper the company joined in dancing, and prolonged the festivities until a late hour. The occasion was one of great enjoyment.

AN AWFULLY SUDDEN DEATH.

The Baltimore *Sun* says that, the body of Israel P. Cross was found Friday morning in a standing position in an alley at the rear of his house in that city. The discovery was made at 7:30 A. M. by a boy, who communicated the fact to his family. Mrs. Cross was shocked upon opening the gate leading from the yard to the alley to find the dead body of her husband resting on it. The head and arms were supported by the top rail of the gate, and the trunk of the body was partly leaning against an opposite fence, the alley being only two feet wide. The legs were firm and chiefly supported the weight of the body. The body was not removed until the arrival of Sergt. Chaillon and Officers Waltjen and Hurd, who conveyed it into the house. Coroner Walker was notified and declined holding an inquest. The burial certificate gives intemperance and heart disease as the causes of death. Mrs. Cross states that her husband had been addicted to immoderate drinking and to an excessive use of laudanum. She states that he was intoxicated Thursday afternoon, and being unable to sleep, sent for half an ounce of laudanum, which he drank entirely. This did not bring on the desired repose, and he went out and